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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
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BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
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LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A British sea captain says that the whales are increasing in numbers so fast that accidents to ships from running into them will be of frequent occurrence. A sailing ship under a five-knot breeze might as well strike a tree as an old bull whale.

At Yellowstone, Wis., a man who was chopping wood was bitten on the finger by a rattlesnake. He at once chopped off the finger, hastily preferring the chances of death by lockjaw to death by snake. One has to think pretty rapidly in such emergencies.

The panel portrait of Jefferson has been removed from over the eastern fireplace of the White House vestibule and put in the vacant panel at the right of Martha Washington in the east parlor. The full-length portrait of Lincoln has been taken from the inner corridor and put at the left of Washington in the east parlor.

"Mankind," says the New York Independent, "have agreed to say—what nobody can prove or disprove—that suicide is insanity." The statement is not correct, adds the Buffalo Courier, The penal code of the State of New York certainly has not adopted this theory. It makes an unsuccessful attempt at suicide a punishable offense.

An old Prussian law provides for the annual distribution of prizes amounting to 15 and 20 marks to such physicians and sanitary officials as shall have attempted, whether successfully or not, the resuscitation of apparently dead persons. In the last four years 85 such prizes were awarded, the number of those cases in which the attempted resuscitation was successful being 26.

The members of the New York Stock and Produce Exchanges are not particularly chirpy when they speak of the serious decline in the price of their tickets of membership. Stock exchange seats that were worth $34,000 several years ago are now down to $20,000, and produce exchange seats that climbed to $4800 just after the new exchange was completed, are now floating about at $1800.

The author of "Grandfather's Clock" died recently in University Hospital, London. The song is better known than the writer of it, a Mr. E. C. Bertrand, who tried again and again but never afterward caught the public taste. He was an actor, a theatrical manager, and a dramatist. As has generally been the case with these music hall ditties, it was the publishers who made a little fortune out of the chance success of "Grandfather's Clock," not the author.

Speaking of uniforms, a quaintly comical story comes from Spain. Recently, baby Alphonso XIII, was a year old, and the Tailors' Guild of Madrid, by permission of the Queen regent, presented him with a uniform of the titular grade to which the infant, who was enrolled in the army at his birth, was then promoted. The suit is of the finest cloth obtainable, elaborately trimmed with gold lace and miniature decorations. The little chapeau is a marvel of beauty, with costly plumes, an aigrette of diamonds and a tiny sword, one mass of jewels. The whole thing is said to be as beautiful as the idea is droll.

The United States revenue cutter Crawford has been assigned to special duty, besides the regular duty of guarding the Florida coast to prevent smuggling, that of patrolling the exposed portion of the Gulf coast and preventing vessels from Key West from landing persons on the mainland without observing the regulations. The Crawford is a side-wheel steamer of 250 tons, and is 165 feet long, carrying a crew of thirty-six men all told. All of her work in connection with marine hospital service is done in addition to her regular revenue duties. Since her connection with this service she has spoken and boarded about 150 vessels, a small number of which have been sent to the refuge station at Egmont Key. The vessels are boarded, and if any sickness is found they are at once taken to the station at Egmont. The duty is quite hazardous, as the vessel is liable to become infected by contact with yellow fever on the vessels.

It is reported that Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, said that "there were 75,000 Americans in London, 70,000 of whom were singers." Strange as this may sound, it is quite true that at almost every concert, private musicale and party the girls who sing, and sing well, come from the United States. In fact, an Englishman said the other afternoon at a party: "Another American? It would be a welcome novelty to find some of the entertaining done by an Englishwoman." As our country is so large, says the Chicago Herald, we have a greater area to draw from for voices, and when a girl sings well it has always been considered necessary that she should take at least a few finishing lessons abroad. Having done so she naturally gravitates to London, the great center, and, with a few good introductions, a little management, and a fine voice, she is sure to be a social and artistic success. The American social star in London is still high in the ascendant. Even with all the Indian princes and foreign potentates to be met here this jubilee year we keep well to the fore. As Oscar Wilde says, the next question is going to be whether the Americans will allow the English to remain in London at all. "As you drove the Indians from their native land, why should you not drive us from London?"

To-day, To-night, To-morrow.

I know that in another room
Shut out by folds of curtained gloom
Awaits the strange, the ever-sweet to-morrow,
And that some gleam of brightness I may borrow,
To cheer and lighten my to-day?
I watch and wait the curtain's sway;
But only see its upper darkness lit
By gleaming points that seem at first to flit,
Then steady glow and charm me into sleep;
And when I waken at the curtain's sweep,
Towards the fast fading gleams I see it rolled
To find its darkness lined with rosy gold.
Shut out no longer by the gloom
I cross the threshold of the room
To clasp my glad, my strange, my sweet to-morrow.
But with my arms around her, find in sorrow
With curtained Night she fled away,
And this is but the sad to-day.

—[Cora A. Matson in the Current,

HIS BOY.

BY TOM P. MORGAN.

The sun had long since dropped behind the scrubby "jack oaks" on Hicks' Knob. There was no moon in sight, but the dancing stars that, winking and blinking so merrily at each other, seemed mildly flirting the night hours away, shed a subtle gleam of light down upon the winding road. At either hand the dense forest of Southern Missouri stretched away, broken only by the knolls ("knobs" the squatters call them) that reared their scraggy heads at unexpected places. Far off to the right a sleepy rain-crow, that had been hustled off from his perch by his uneasy mate, gave utterance to his harsh, uncanny, squawking cry, which sounded much as if his vocal organs sadly needed oiling. The shadows at the foot of the great piebald stem of the tall sycamore were dense and black, and, close to the roadside just opposite, the shades of the little clump of red-bud trees were inky and irregular in outline. Presently one of the patches of darkness moved a little and Boulson's hoarse voice whispered loudly:

"See anything yit?"

"Dad blame it all, no!" answered Deputy Sheriff Hanks from the opposite shadow.

"Wa'l, sher'f, this is a picnic, to be shore," philosophized Boulson. "Can't be helped, I reckon, but somehow I ain't mashed on hevin' spiders an' sich crawlin' up and down my back like they've been doin' for the last hour. I'm mighty hungry for a smoke just now."

"Abe, too, but it won't do."

"Know that. Consarn that scoundrel! I'll feel like shootin' him just for luck when he comes, if he ever does."

"Me, too," whispered the deputy sheriff again. "Only we mustn't, 'less we hafter. Had too long a chase to waste him now, eh, Boulson?"

"You bet!" that worthy whispered hoarsely. "But ef he hain't powerful caffal we'll tunk him on the ground a time or two jest kinder on general principles," added Hanks.

"That's what," answered Boulson.

"More'n a month we've ben after him," went on the deputy, "and now we're not goin' to 'low him to give us the slip. Hain't got no requisition to take him back to Kansas. Don't need none, I reckon. This is as good a requisition as I want."

Hanks thrust his hand out into the starlight, and the huge revolver he grasped gleamed balefully.

"Plenty good enough," answered Boulson. "Won't be no trouble about no papers w'en we take him back, I reckon," went on Hanks. "The boys'll settle his case. Hoss stealin' don't call for no trial in Kansas."

"Yu bet yer life!" replied Boulson.

"Thar he comes now," whispered Deputy Sheriff Hanks, as a dark, galloping figure came in view, swiftly descending the winding road down the side of Hicks' Knob. Then the shadows at the foot of the sycamore and by the red-bud clump grew rigid and silent. For many long days these two determined men had been on the trail of the man who now galloped toward them. At last the long hunt seemed about to end. What the rider's fate would be Hanks had expressed in the sentence, "Hoss stealin' don't call for no trial in Kansas."

"Wonder if he's got Kit?" half whispered the deputy. Bay Kittie had been the pride and delight of Hank's heart, and when, after many depredations, the night rider had stolen the bay pacer from the deputy, that worthy swore the most diabolical vengeance that he could conceive of, and in company with Boulson followed the trail with the vindictiveness of a bulldog.

The footfalls of the approaching horse beat musically upon the turf, and the rider could be seen peering keenly ahead. When the horse's head had almost reached the sycamore, a dark figure sprang from the red-bud shade, pointing one of the self-cocking requisitions at the heart of the rider. The horse stopped with a snort.

"Up with yer hands!" cried Boulson.

The rider threw one hand to his hip and, like a flash, half drew a weapon. The sycamore's shadow sprang upon him, pinioned his arms to his sides, and a moment later threw him prone to the earth with his knee on the heaving chest. Boulson tied the horse and went to the aid of the deputy. Together they turned their prisoner over and shackled him. Hanks asked as they rose to their feet: "Was it Kate?"

"No."

If the deputy handled the prisoner more roughly after that it was because of the disappointment of not getting back his mare. Carrying the captive between them and leading the horse, they retreated nearly half a mile back into the timber and came upon their own horses, tied to trees.

"What are you going to do with me?" asked the captive.

"Take you back to Kansas. The boys thar'll 'tend to you."

"And that means—"

"Lynch, I reckon." This came grimly from Hanks.

"You bet!" Boulson nodded as he spoke.

The prisoner said no more.

"In another hour we've got to be movin'," said Hanks. "Boulson, come with me an' we'll skirmish up somethin' to eat. Don't reckon he'll get loose while we're gone."

"Whar we goin'?" asked Boulson.

"W'y, down the road apiece to that thar ole log shack whar that ole man lives alone. He'll give us or sell us somethin', I reckon. Mighty glad we didn't tell him yisterd'y what we was after in these parts. Now he'll not be axin' no unpleasant questions."

"Don't go there," said the captive, earnestly.

"W'y not?"

"Why, because—because that old man is a dangerous character. He is liable to kill or hurt one of you."

"Huh! mighty anxious 'bout us, haint ye? W'al, we 'low we kin take care uv ourselves, eh, Boulson?"

"That's what!" answered that worthy.

"But don't go, I say. You'll regret it if you do," the prisoner went on.

"Young man, best thing you kin do," said hanks, "is to 'tend strickly to yer own knittin', and we'll 'tend to ourn. Ef yer don't we'll haf ter gag yer."

The prisoner groaned.

A tramp of a mile or more brought Hanks and Boulson to the little cabin with its log wall chinked with mud. The deputy knocked several times before any reply came. Presently a man, bent with age, opened the door.

"Come in, gen'lemen, come in," he piped. Hanks stated their errand.

"Toe be sho," quavered the old man. "Toe be sho'. I'm pow'ful sorry I kep' youns a-waitin' so long. Ben a-settin' up every night fer a week, a-spectin' my boy, ye see. I'd fell into a cat nap."

He bustled about and soon had a rude meal spread on a ruder table.

"Draw up yer cheers, gen'lemen, draw up yer cheers, an' fall to. Thar haint overly much ter eat, but yer welcome ter w'at thar is. Ef my boy'd a-come," he went on, "I could ha' gin yer sumpin' better. W'en he comes he allus brings me money an' sumpin' good ter eat or wear. Never fergits his ole dad," and the old man chuckled at the recollection.

"Must be a good feller," mumbled Hanks," with his mouth full of "pone."

"Yas, ye better believe he is," answered the old man, eagerly. "Smartest an' best boy 'twixt yere an' Californy. Don't let me want fer nuthin', but jest keeps me so well fixed that I don't hafter do nothin' but set in the sun an' and smoke. Oh, he's mighty kind to his ole dad."

The old man bustled to a dilapidated chest in the corner and fumbled in it for a few moments. Then he trotted back again,

"Yere's his pictur, gen'lemen, w'at he sent me mor'n a year ago."

"What!" this from both the deputy and Boulson at once.

The old man did not notice their startled looks but went on piping the praises of his son.

"Ya's, that's my boy, that's him. Thar's the best boy an ole man ever had. W'y he—"

"Whar does he live?" asked Hanks.

"Out in Cowley County, Kansas, an'—"

"What's his bus'ness?"

"W'y, he owns a ranch thar."

"'Lowed mebby he dealt in horses," said Hanks, grimly.

"No, not hully, though he does right smart with horses."

"I knowed it."

"What, do you know him, gentlemen? Ef ye do, yer 'quainted with the best-hearted feller in seven States; don't car' whar yer find 'em."

"No, we don't know him."

"Mighty sorry. 'Lowed mebby ye mought. Wal, ef yer see him hurry him up. Tell him that my old heart's powerful anxious fer him ter come. 'Spected him fer several days."

The two edged towards the door.

"Ye don't reckon nuthin's happened ter my boy, do ye? Ef ennythin' was ter, b'lieve 'twould jest bust my pore old heart, shore. He's so good an' kind ter me that hit would jest kill me ter part with him. Good-bye!" as they moved away.

Then he piped after them:

"Ef ye see him, don't fergit ter tell him that I'm a-waitin' an' a-watchin' fer him."

"We won't fergit," they called back.

The deputy and Boulson strode along in silence for half a mile. Then the former said slowly:

"It's him, shore."

"You mighty right!" replied the other solemnly.

"He's kind to the ole man," remarked the deputy in a spiritless tone.

"An' the pore ole chap hain't got nobody but him," added Boulson.

"Said his heart would break of anything happened to his boy," said Hanks.

"Reckon it would too.

"Ole man would starve to death anyhow," went on Hanks.

"Reckon he would."

They were silent for several minutes. Then Boulson said apologetically:

"But he stole Bay Kittie."

"Never mind Bay Kittie!" growled Hanks.

"But the boys is a-waiting fer him."

"Let 'em wait!"

"Wal," said Boulson, slowly, "if that thar pris'ner gits away 'taint none o' my biz, I reckon. I'm no sher'f (sheriff) as I knows of. 'Sides, we hain't got no requisition, nohow."

"Boulson," said Hanks slowly, "me an' you hain't given ter talkin' 'bout things what had better be left unsaid. We don't tell no tales outen school. Wal, sposen somethin' would happen pretty soon, we wouldn't feel 'bleeged ter tell the boys anythin' 'bout it, would we?"

"Not much!"

Hanks reached out one hard hand in the starlight and Boulson shook it heartily. Presently they stood beside the prisoner. Without a word Hanks took off his shackles.

"We was at the cabin," he said, "an' the ole man told us ef we seed his boy comin' ter tell him ter hurry up. Yere's yer hoss."

In dazed surprise the horse thief mounted.

"Tell him we seed his boy."

Then, as the man turned to speak, Hanks sternly ordered him away.

"Git!" he cried.

Then, after the echoes had died away and the rider must have reached the cabin where the old man awaited him, Hanks and Boulson clasped palms again, and then, mounting, rode away up the winding track and disappeared over Hicks' Knob.—[New York Mercury.

Queer "Ads." in Chinese Papers.

The North China Herald gives one or two very curious specimens of the advertisements which appear in the Chinese papers. One is from a mother to her son who has run away from home, and it is worded as follows: "Take care that you are not struck down by lightning. Your mother weeps bitterly for you as she pens these lines in order that they may be read by her son. When you ran away from home on the 30th of the eighth moon, the people of all the shop came and asked us what had become of you; it was thus that we learned your flight and since then my food and sleep have benefitted me but little. I am still crying and moaning. I have received your letter which has come from beyond the horizon, but it does not tell me where I can find you. I am now at almost the last extremity, and your family has had to put up with cruel insults from strangers. If you do not return I can stand all this no longer and shall assuredly put an end to my existence, in which case you would be in danger of being struck down by lightning. If you return, no matter in what way, all will be arranged. I have even invented a plan by which your father will know nothing about your escapade. My life or death is only a question of a few days. I entreat all well-disposed persons to spread abroad the advertisement so that it may be read by all whom it may concern. They will thus earn a profusion of hidden merit. Written by a woman of Son cho—Take care that you are not struck down by lightning."

Night-Lights and Insects

Professor A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says: Various agricultural papers are again publishing the oft-repeated statement that a bright light suspended over a tub of water will kill our injurious insects. But if we exclude the noctuidæ (night flyers) such as the cutworm moths, army worm moths, etc., none of our dreaded insect foes can be trapped in this way. Our students collect thousands of insects each year by placing lights in their windows. This mode of capture never avails against slugs, butterflies, sphinges, ægerian borers, codlin moths, many destructive beetles, two-wing flies, or any of the lice, bugs or locusts. Even in case of the lactuids it is no very satisfactory remedy. The moths fly all through June, July and August. Thus we are now (July 8) taking the army worm moths, and many cutworm moths. We shall continue to do so till late in August. Hence the practice of this remedy implies diligent labor for several weeks, and yet very likely the natural enemies of these moths will so thin their ranks that they will do no harm next year. All know that it is not every year, but occasional years, that these pests work their dreaded havoc. Therefore it seems more than probable that lights expressly to capture and kill insects are not to be strongly recommended, if at all. They capture a few of our enemies, and these at a cost not warranted.

Nothing Nervous About Her.

"Terrible thing, this ice cream sickness," remarked Charley, as he was out walking with his girl. "It's caused by something or other called tyrotoxicon. I'm told the ice cream dealers have suffered a good deal of loss since its appearance. The girls are all afraid of it, you know."

And Charley grinned to himself.

They walked on in silence. After awhile she hung onto his arm with both hands and murmured:

"Charley, dear, I do not know what fear is when I'm with you."

Luck and Pluck.

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and his pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it is coming out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.—[Shoe and Leather Reporter.

THE COST OF WAR.

Scenes in Our Civil War and Other Wars Compared.

The Losses at Shiloh Much Greater Than at Waterloo.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette has been comparing the statistics of the loss by death of Union soldiers during the Rebellion, with the mortality of other wars. Reports show that the northern and southern armies met in more than 2,000 skirmishes and battles. In 148 of these conflicts the loss on the Federal side was more than 500 men, and in at least ten battles more than 10,000 men were reported lost on each side. The appended table shows that the combined losses of the Federal and Confederate forces, in killed, wounded and missing, in the following engagements, were: Shiloh, 24,000; Antietam, 38,000; Stone river, 37,000; Chancellorsville, 28,000; Gettysburg, 54,000; Chickamauga, 33,000; McClellan's peninsular campaign, 180,000, and Sherman's campaign, 125,000. Waterloo was one of the most desperate and bloody fields chronicled in European history, and yet Wellington's casualties were less than 12 per cent., his losses being 2,432 killed, and 958 wounded out of over 100,000 men, while at Shiloh one side lost in killed and wounded 9,740 out of 34,000, while their opponents report their killed and wounded at 9,616, making the casualties about 30 per cent. At the great battle of Wagram Napoleon lost but about 5 per cent. At Wurzburg the French lost but 3 1-2 per cent., and yet the army gave up the field and retreated to the Rhine. At Racour, Marshal Saxe lost but 2 1-2 per cent. At Zurich, Massena lost but 8 per cent. At Lagriz, Frederick lost but 6 1-2 per cent. At Malplaquet, Marlboro lost but 10 per cent., and at Ramillies the same intrepid commander lost but [illegible] per cent. At Contras, Henry of Navarre was reported as cut to pieces, yet his loss was less than 10 per cent. At Lodi, Napoleon lost 1 1-4 per cent. At Valmy, Frederick William lost but 3 per cent., and at the great battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, sanguinary as they were, Napoleon lost an average of less than 14 1-2 per cent. At Magenta and Solferino, in 1859, the average loss of both armies was less than 9 per cent. At Konigrath, in 1866, it was 6 per cent. At Woerth, Specheran, Mars le Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan, in 1870, the average loss was 12 per cent., while at Linden General Morcau lost but 4 per cent. in killed and wounded. Americans would scarcely call this a lively skirmish. At Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, the loss frequently reached, and sometimes exceeded, 40 per cent. Official statistics show that of the 3,000,000 men enlisted, there were killed in battle, 44,238; died of wounds, 49,205; died of disease, 186,216; died of unknown causes, 34,184; total, 303,843. This includes only those whose death while in the army had been actually proved. To this number should be added, first, 26,000 men who are known to have died while in the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war, and many others in the same manner whose deaths are unrecorded; second, a fair percentage of the 205,794 men who are put down on the official reports as deserters and missing in action, for those who participated in the war know that men frequently disappear, who, it was certain had not deserted, yet could not be otherwise officially accounted for; third, thousands who are buried in private cemeteries all over the north who died while home on furlough. The nation's dead are buried in 73 national cemeteries, of which only 12 are in the Northern States. The proportion of death from all causes in the troops of each state was as follows: Maine, 1 in 7; New Hampshire, 1 in 7; Vermont, 1 in 6; Massachusetts, 1 in 9; Rhode Island, 1 in 11; Connecticut, 1 in 10; New York, 1 in 12; New Jersey, 1 in 12; Pennsylvania 1 in 12; Delaware, 1 in 20; Maryland, 1 in 26; Ohio, 1 in 9; Indiana, 1 in 8; Illinois, 1 in 7; Michigan, 1 in 6; Wisconsin, 1 in 7; Minnesota, 1 in 8; Iowa, 1 in 5 (nearly 6); Kansas, 1 in 5; California, 1 in 20; West Virginia, 1 in 9; Kentucky, 1 in 19; Missouri, 1 in 9.

Artificial Tropics.

In the belief that modern science can command climate, Dr. B. W. Richardson proposes that British invalids be given in their native isle the advantages of tropical resorts. This he would accomplish by establishing winter homes or health palaces, each containing fifty or more comfortable two-story houses, inclosing a large square of ornamental grounds, and provided with libraries, baths, gymnasia, amusement halls, etc. Flower lined galleries, giving long promenades, would extend over the houses, under glass roofs, while the central inclosure would be shut in by an immense arch of glass at a great height above the ground. Suitable heating and ventilating apparatus would give an equable and adjustable temperature to all parts of the structures and any desired character may be imparted to the climate. Even cloudy days need not be known, as electric suns could be made to shine at pleasure. In many places winter resorts on a grander scale might be created by putting whole valleys under roofs of glass, forming parks of constant beauty and healthfulness.—Arkansaw Traveler.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Faith is the pencil of the soul that pictures heavenly things.

If thou desirest to be borne with, thou must bear also with others.

The more virtuous a man is, the more virtue does he see in others.

A good life hath but few days, but a good name endureth forever.

We tread upon life's broken laws, and murmur at our self-inflicted pain.

Traits of character which you seek to conceal you had better seek to reform.

When hope is disappointed and blasted, submission should be a virtue, not a necessity.

"The book to read," says Dr. McCosh, "is not the one which thinks for you, but the one which makes you think."

A wise man ought to hope for the best, be prepared for the worst, and bear with impunity whatever may happen.

Only be admonished by what you already see, not to strike leagues of friendship with cheap persons where no friendship can be.

No man ever lived a right life who had not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage and guided by her discretion.

Our human world would be an amazingly stupid place, and life itself a wretchedly profitless experience, if there were no dangers in it.

Death Rates in Different Countries.

In France they have only got a centralization against the people chiefly for military levies, says Professor Chadwick in the Sanitarian, and now they are only making slow progress with centralization for the people in their places of work, for the protection of the people in their habitations, and for their protection against tyranny in their productive freedom of service. In France the death rate is three in a thousand more than in England, which means that there is a preventible slaughter there of 112,000 [illegible] than there is now in England. In Germ[illegible] mortality of the army is the lowest in Europe, and there is much to say in the way of example of the economies wrought by it, but, under its municipal government, the death rate of the civil population in Germany is very high. It is six in 1,000 higher than in England, which means a sacrifice of 125,000 more lives than is now annually sacrificed in England. In Italy the death rate is eight to 1000 higher, which implies a sacrifice of 24,000 lives to the wastefulness of ignorance there. In Austria the devastation is still greater even than that. It is no less than eleven in 1000 above the English death rate which occasions a loss in that empire of upward of 400,000 more than the present rate in England and Wales. But the death rate of the army in Russia is three times greater than that of the army in Germany, and the death rate of the civil population, as described by the Registar General of France is still more terrible. To an international arbitration a decisive case could be made out against the extension of such bad goverment over any population. These are exanples of the wastefulness of ignorance and sloth against the economies of well applied sanitary science.

Queer Names of Postoffices.

I have been looking over the list of 55,143 postoffices in the United States and find some very funny names. If we wish to create a man out of the names, we will find Blood in Kentucky and Meat and Bone in North Carolina. If we prefer getting portions of the body complete, we have an Eye in North Carolina, Mouth in Oregon, Foot in Tennessee, Leg, Shinbone and Head in Alabama, Breast in Missouri, Hand in Dakota. Finger in Mississippi and Knee in California. To clothe the man we will get a Hat in Georgia, Pants in North Carolina, Coat in Ohio and Moccasin in Illinois. If the man don't want to wear moccasins he will have to go barefooted, as there is not any boot or shoe on the list, although there is a Shoe-heel in North Carolina. If we had created a woman instead of a man she would have been compelled to go almost naked, for the only article of female apparel to be found on the list is a Bonnet in South Carolina. For food the man can have an Oyster, Bread, Coffee, Sugar, Rabbitt, Hash, and, if he is not a teetotaler, can find a Drop in Texas. In fact, he will find anything he needs on the list, and when his wants are ended there is a Coffin waiting for him in Knox county, Tennessee.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dangerous Roofs.

Roofs painted with lead paint, and afterwards used to secure a supply of rain water for drinking purposes, are dangerous to human health. We have in mind a case of a promising lad of sixteen years of age, who is now stone blind as the result of blood poisoning from drinking rain water collected from a roof recently painted. This water was filtered, but still contained sufficient of the mineral poison to cause disease.—[American Cultivator.

His Dinner Hour.

H. N. (newly married): "Well, goodbye, old man. Come up some night and take dinner with us."

C. B.: "Thanks, I will. What hour do you have it?"

H. N. (meditatively): "Oh, sometimes at six, and sometimes at seven, and then again at half-past seven, and, by Jove, sometimes not till half-past eight."—[Life.

Street Travel in St. Petersburg.

A correspondent of the St. James Gazette writes: "If civilization is to be estimated by facility of locomotion, St. Petersburg is decidedly behindhand. The streets, although very wide, are abominably paved with kidney-potato stones—a bad material, to begin with, and here very badly laid down; and besides, there is very often a gutter in the middle of a street-crossing which would throw one off the tiny drosky but for the precautions taken by the natives. The drosky is, as a street cab, even worse than a Dublin car. It is like a very small victoria; the horse is slow, the driver is generally very stupid, there is barely room for two persons, and no protection against rain. As you stroll along the quays you are astonished at first at the number of couples driving in droskies, he with his arm around her waist; but this, you presently learn, is not because they are a-courting; it is a precaution against being thrown out. But no lady may drive in a drosky.

"At nine o'clock in the evening, the fashionable hour for driving, the Islands, a sort of park laid out in drives on the far side of the Neva and reaching down to the sea, are thronged with carriages, in lines two and three deep, of the greater folk of St. Petersburg, who halt their carriages at the Point to get out and talk. The coachmen are all dressed alike, whether they drive private carriages or droskies, in a low-crowned black hat, and a blue bed-gown tied round the waist and thickly stuffed; it being just as much a consideration for a Russian Jehu to have a broad back as it is to an English footman to have height. The harness of the horses is peculiar—blue canvas reins, thin trappings with silver chains hanging about, especially over the horse's nose. But perhaps the horses would look somewhat cart-horse-like in English harness, for they are broadly built, with thick legs and lowing long tails.

Differences in Social Customs.

Europeans uncover the head as a token of respect or reverence; Orientals never uncover it, and the Turkish ambassador is allowed to retain his fez even in the presence of her majesty. In church all men's heads are bare; in the synagogue it is considered wrong to remove the hat. In China to uncover the head is a mark of disrespect. To salute with the left hand is a deadly insult to Mahommedans in the East, and for this reason the native commissioned officers of our Indian army in giving the military salute confined it to the sword held in the right hand without at the same time raising the left hand to the forehead, as in the ordinary English salute. Unlike our women who, when they go out, adorn themselves most carefully, Thibetan women, when leaving their houses, smear their faces over with a dark, sticky substance; it is said that they do so in compliance with a law made by a certain Lama, King Nomekhan, in order to protect their morals by making them look ugly when in public. The Thibetans also put out the tongue as a sign of respectful salutation, and in similar contradiction to our own customs the Malays, Fijians, Tongans, and many other Polynesians always sit down when speaking to a superior. At Natavulu it is respectful to turn one's back to a superior, especially when addressing him, and among the Wahums, in Congo and in Central Africa, the same custom prevails. The Todas of the Neilgherry hills show respect by raising the open right hand to the face, and resting the thumb on the bridge of the nose. By way of compliment the people of Yddah shake the clenched fist; the inhabitants of the White Nile and Ashantee spit on those they delight to honor, and some of the Esquimaux pull noses.—[London Life.

Pigeons in European Armies.

No army in Europe is now considered to be in a proper condition to take the field without an abundant supply of pigeons. The pigeon loft is part of the regular paraphernalia of every German garrison now; the French appropriate large amounts annually for the birds, and every government in Europe is in the race to secure the best carrier pigeon service. The French, indeed, at the siege of Paris utilized the birds continually, and quite long despatches, compressed into a small space by photographic reduction, were sent, one bird carrying during the siege as many as 40,000 messages safely. As the pigeons average forty to forty-five miles an hour, it is apparent that they are of greater service than balloons, since they possess the quality of dirigibility.—[Chicago Times.

A Plant Medicine.

Dr. A. B. Griffiths has demonstrated that iron sulphate, or copperas, acts upon the cellulose of the microscopic fungi which prey upon plants, but does not affect that of the higher plants themselves. It is therefore a remedy for the most virulent epidemics which attack field and garden crops, and destroys such parasitic germs and fungi as the potato disease, wheat mildew, etc. In one English district this year's crop of winter beans has failed on account of a growth of fungus on the roots of the plants—a disease which a timely application of iron sulphate would have cured.

Harry's Smiles.

In the front parlor, 11 p. m.:

Ethel—Harry called to-night, papa. He was too witty for anything and all smiles.

Papa—Yes; I can smell the smiles yet.—[Town Topics.

The Working Man.

The noblest men that live on earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil,
Who, backed by no ancestral birth,
Hew down the woods and till the soil;
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows kings' or warriors' name.

The working men, what'er their task,
To carve the stone, to bear the hod,
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God;
And brighter are their drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet.

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain;
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main;
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

—[George Dunkeld.

HUMOROUS.

The crab is a very grasping creature. Never comes amiss — A married woman.

The fly is a tall insect. He stands over six feet. Fact!

There is only one season of the year for the kangaroo—Spring.

The crow is the most rational of bipeds. It never makes a noise without caws.

What is ancestry after all? The rich man as well as the poor one begins life without a shirt to his back.

"There is plenty of room at the top," said the hotel clerk as he ordered the porter to put up another cot on the roof.

It is said that a dollar goes further now than it used to. Have the financiers selected a more distant colony than Canada?

Tricycle riding is recommended as a remedy for rheumatism. It is more exciting than carrying a horse chestnut in your pocket.

"It is not the big hog that pays," remarks the Mirror and Farmer. This is very true. The big hog always makes the other fellows pay.

Some odd dinner customs still prevail. The Romans used to recline at their banquets, and the habit of lying at public dinners still prevail.

The costliness of strikes has been too often dwelt upon to mention the fact that a man slapped another citizen's face and had to pay $10 for it.

"This beefsteak," said a boarder at a hotel, "must be three weeks old." "I couldn't say," replied the waitress, "I've only been here two weeks."

An agricultural paper says that crows won't bother corn if it is soaked in kerosene. We shouldn't think that men would bother it very much either.

Hungry father (late for his dinner)—Eddie, my son, have you got anything in the shape of pie?" "Yes, sir," said the waggish Ed solemnly; "pie-plates."

"Why is a small boy like a woman?" said a certain man to his troublesome wife. No response. "Because he will make a man grown," said the conundrumist.

"Johnny," inquired his aunt, "what do you like best of all?" "Candy," replied Johnny. "And what after that?" inquired his aunt. "More candy," replied Johnny, after a moment's deliberation.

"What are you doing now, Thomas?" asked the minister, patronizingly. "I am a writer for the press," said the lad proudly. "Indeed, you are quite young for that. What do you write?" "I direct wrappers."

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A young composer has just written, for a soprano voice, a beautiful song entitled: 'Would that I were Young Again!' It has been so much time wasted. The woman can't be found who will sing it."

"John," said his wife, "on our way home from church tonight, Mr. Smith's dog came very near biting mother. As it was he frightened her seriously, I think you ought to do something about it." "I will," responded John, promptly; "I'll see Smith the first thing in the morning, and if he doesn't want to much for the dog I'll buy him."

Mexican "Lovers' Guide."

There on sale everywhere and in universal use a cheaply printed little pamphlet entitled "El Secretario de los Amantes." It is the guide and hand book of lovers. It contains the language of flowers, the significance of the varied wearing and handling of the sombrero, the language of the fan, the language of fruits, the meaning of the varied uses of the handkerchief, emblems in designating the hours of day and night in making appointments, the use of the numerals in cipher writing, several short chapters on the conduct of a love affair, and a deaf mute alphabet for one hand. This literary gem seems to be more studied than any other in the republic.—[Harper's Magazine.

Death Rate Among Children.

The following facts are suggestive: Full one third of the patients of the general practitioner are children. Of all children born about one in five dies within the first year, and one in three by the end of the fifth year. In New York about one-half die in five years. It is with little children as with extreme old age, they are very liable to be sick and their sickness to prove fatal. Of those who die within the first year 40 per cent. die of digestive troubles, and about nineteen per cent. die of respiratory affections. During this second year this order is reversed, about 30 per cent. dying of repiratory and only 9 per cent. of diseases of the bowels.—[Philadelphia Times.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1887

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

DRIVEN OUT OF THE PARTY.

While the personal organs of the Administration are vainly seeking to show that Reform has been advanced by President Cleveland in spite of his "partisan reconstruction of the civil service," it is interesting to note that the independent Democrats of Maryland, a State where the people have had ample opportunity to study the real article of "Cleveland reform" instead of deceptive statements of the Mugwump organs, have announced their allegiance to the Republican ticket.

This step has been forced upon them by the shameless manner in which the President has surrendered the patronage of the State to Senator Gorman, the result of which was the appointment of Higgins, Rason and Thomas, of very unsavory political reputations. These Democrats are tired and sick of being deluded with promises of reform made simply as a matter of temporary expediency rather than with any intention of carrying them out.

The platform of the Republicans vigorously arraigns the President for his debauchery of the Federal service in Maryland and the independent Democrats have not only given it their approval, but pledge their full support. This revolt will occasion no little alarm in the Democratic camp and henceforth and forever the Mugwump organs may as well bid farewell to all hopes of Higgins' removal. In words of the New York *Herald* "reform is dead and Cleveland killed it" in Maryland.

HONORABLE, HEALTHY AND PLEASANT.

Washington has said, and said rightly, that "agriculture is the most honorable, most healthy and most pleasurable occupation of man." We think there is not a greater truth recorded in the ten commandments than that maxim of the "Father of his Country." The intelligent and industrious farmer finds pleasure in his daily labor. He finds pleasure in going into his cornfield to plow, for he knows that in a short time each stalk will con tribute toward repaying him for his labor. And the labor of the farmer is of so many different kinds that before he tires of one kind there is another at hand. To-day he may plow corn, to-morrow hoe potatoes, and so on through the varied crops.

But his greatest delight is in witnessing the success of his enlightened experiments of crop and stock growing, in raising fruits, in beautifying his grounds, irrigating his fields and experiencing the triumphs of art and science on difficult questions of natural thrift and tilth. In this noble occupation he looks up through Nature to Nature's God, and becomes like one described in the language of Lyconia—"the gods have come down in the likeness of man."

The High license law in Minnesota has been in operation less than a year, but judging from the statements of the press of the State, the results of its enforcement are already enough to demonstrate the worth and wisdom of the measure. In the city of St. Paul, for instance, no new saloons have been opened since last March, the whole number of such places has been reduced nearly 500 and it is expected that 500 of the remaining 700 will be closed by the 1st of January. These results leave little room to doubt that high license has come to stay in Minnesota.

While Speaker Carlisle and President Cleveland were busily engaged at Oakview in mapping out a "Free-trade campaign for Congress Mr. Randall was quietly at work in Pennsylvania cooking crow for the Free-trade banquet. The table has been spread and if Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland sit down to it they will be expected to eat what is set before them without indulging in any talk back.

It is said that many of the wheat farms in the Northwest are gradually being converted into dairy farms. Butter and cheese are more renumerative than wheat at present prices.

The results in the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania show that Congressman Randall fully holds his own as the "boss" of the party of that State. All efforts to oust him from this position have failed.

"Sam" Jones confesses that he was a Democrat as "long as a Christian gentleman could be one." This, of course, provokes the Democrats and some of them are now speaking disparagingly of Sam.

Where are those fine old homilies about "junketing statesmen" which we used to see so often in Democratic papers?

Cultivation in dry time is more injurious to weeds and beneficial to crops.

WEEDS AND INSECTS.

An intelligent correspondent of the American Cultivator says that more than half the labor and risks attending the cultivation of the average farm crops arise from the presence of weeds and insect pests. These get their hold on the premises generally before the farmer learns their true character. The majority of them, too are imported. They steal along the high ways and spread over the fields. The Hessian fly has become almost universal. It came to this country in the forage supplied to the Hessian troops employed by the British, thus entailing a curse worse than the tax on tea.

The writer goes on to state:

The cabbage moth made its first ravages on Long Island, destroying profits of gardeners, and damaging them to the extent of a half-million in a single year. The gardener did not recognize in the insignificant moth flitting about innocently in the sunshine and lighting on his cabbage plants, an enemy that was to destroy his crop and business. After the destruction came he began to study the habits of the new curse, and too late found that the little things had become an irrepressible host.

Tee Canada thistle and amaranthus reflexus, or red root, are foreigners whose true character could not be known at sight. They have come to stay. They get a hold and keep it, and spread from farm to farm. They go in the flight of the birds, in the covering of cattle and sheep, and the tens of thousands of bushels of seeds that are sent broadcast over our fertile land.

These are but examples of the unknown numbers of persistent pests of the insect world and vegetable kingdom. The farmer and gardener, single-handed, cannot cope with them. He cannot fence so high or cultivate so carefully, but they will surround him and invade every foot of his soil. They come, at first as innocents, good-looking little visitors too feeble to arouse hostility. They are not routed at once, as they would be if their true nature and mission were known.

A THREE-FOLD ASPECT OF FAIRS.

Fairs present a three-fold aspect—social educational, and commercial. The latter consists not so much in the opportunities given for buying and selling as in the improvement of products by comparison and competition. They tend to encourage and stimulate the improving of quality which tends to value and profit.

Then, too, the social aspect is an important one. At these annual exhibitions are gathered the people of the district, meeting together, exchanging greetings, renewing old and making new acquaintances, all contributing to enjoyment.

But not the least important aspect is the educational one. The information gained by exhibitors and visitors is not only of great value in itself, but leads to further inquiry and sharpens the appetite on solid instruction. Youth and old age alike learn something, sometimes much, in the displayed productions of other men's talents.

At present there are eight cotton seed oil mills at work in North Carolina. They are distributed as follows.

Elizabeth City Oil Mills, Elizabeth City; Fayetteville Oil Co, Fayetteville; Goldsboro Oil Co., Goldsboro; New Bern Oil Mill, New Bern John Myers & Co., Washington; Oliver Oil Co,, Charlotte; Raleigh Oil Co., Raleigh; Tarboro Oil Mill, Tarboro.

Reduction in cost of production is better than advance in selling price The benefits of the latter occur only to the producer. By the former he receives equal benefit and all the world shares it.

The author of "Baby Mine" is dead; so is the author of "Grandfathers Clock," but the world need not despair utterly so long as the author of "Wait till the Clouds Roll by" is still living.

A politician who makes success his controlling genius, without regard to morality or the best interests of society, should be shunned by all good men,

The indications now are that a Commission will be urged upon between the United States and Great Britian for the settling of the dispute in regard to the Fishery question.

Laboring under a mistake is the most unprofitable or all employments

It is said one must be superficial and shallow to be popular.

TEMPERANCE,

Many men are poor simply because they deposit their loose change in the saloon instead of the saving bank.

There are a great many men who are victims of drunkenness, who would be able to live sober lives, earn an honest living and support their families in comfort, who now turn over the fruits of their labor to the saloon, while wife and children are in starvation and beggary, supported by the alms of the sober sons of toil.

Local option is prohibition broken into fragments. It is better than state prohibition, because it is nearer approach to individual liberty of action. Every man should be his own prohibitionist; every liquor seller should be adequately taxed; every drunkard whose vice is a public offense should be promptly punished.

The Cemetery Association.

ELIZABETH CITY, Sept. 5.

Ed CAROLINIAN:—In December, 1885, the Cemetery Association was organized for the purpose of securing a fence for the cemetery, and also with a view of clearing off the weeds and putting in order this last resting place of our beloved dead. During the year 1886 and up to July, 1887, the following amounts came into the hands of the President of the Association.

Collected by Mrs. Fearing & Price,	136.25
Collected by Mrs. Jos. Simmons,	8.35
Proceeds of entertainment,	81.78
Subscriptions &c,	99.75
Small subscriptions,	6 45
Coll'd, Misses Albertson & Vaughan,	60.18
Ten cent subscriptions	82.00
Collected by Mrs. Bradford	10.72
Total	$485.48

The following amounts have been paid out:

To J. E. Bolles & Co., for fence	336.70
To freight on same	59.64
Repairing line fences	17 26
To J. H. Zeigler	31.44
Paid laborers by Mrs. Greene	50.47
Total	$495.51

The difference between the above amounts is $10.03, which is due Mr. Geo. W Cobb. There is also a balance due Mr. Ziegler of $11.01, amount expended by him in the employment of laborers. It is proper to state that Mr. Zeigler has never made any charge for personal services, the amounts paid him having been used in paying those who did the manual labor. From the above statement it will be observed that the Association is now in debt $21.04. The citizens would willingly pay ten cts. per month each to keep the graves in good condition, but the task of collecting is so disagreeable that it is almost impossible to induce any one to undertake it.

I feel due to the public that I should give this detailed statement of the monies collected and expended by the Cemetery Association, and it is to be hoped that some means will be adopted by those who feel an interest in this matter to pay the little debt of $21.04 and to adopt some suitable plan of keeping the cemetary in good condition.

MRS H. G GREENE,
President.

The Surplus Question.

Samuel Noble, of Alabama.

It seems to me in treating the surplus question, these *facts* should be stated:

That the tariff is not a tax on the consumer but a license levied by our government on the foreigner that is taken out of his *profits* and paid into our treasury to relieve us of the burden of direct taxation.

That the internal revenue tax is the only tax on the *consumer*, that it is only the tobacco, whiskey, beer and high wines *consumed* in this country that pay anything into the treasury. All tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, whiskey and alcohol, etc, that is exported out of the country are exempt from paying a cent of tax in any form; *thus our home industries are protected.*

That the lowering of duties will increase the surplus as the importation will be greater, and the *profits* of the foreigner increased and those of our own people lessened.

That true economy which will increase the wealth and prosperity of our people is in the legislation that will stimulate production and increase consumption of everything we can produce ourselves. That it is the *use* the *consumption and enjoyment* of diversified labor, of the artisan and the farmer, that give us all the necessaries, comforts and luxuries we have, and this can only be secured by enabling the producer to quickly sell his own labor and buy his neighbor's.

The fact that the debt has been reduced from 3,000 to 1,500 millions of dollars in twenty years, and the free-traders are complaining about an overflowing treasury, ought to speak volumes in favor of our abused "war tariff." The debt has been paid and the country never before in the same period of time increased so rapidly in wealth, population, science and invention.

Mr. Curtis on "Reform" in Maryland.

From Harper's Weekly.

The treatment of the Civil Service in Maryland has been one of the most inexplicable points in the conduct of the Administration. It is not explained by the remark that there is very little reform sentiment in that State. That fact does not justify the appointment of men who are notoriously unfit, and whose offences are matters of judicial record.

The situation is not relieved by the assertion that it is a mere contest of Democratic factions in which one faction uses the Reform association as a catspaw. If there be a factional fight in Maryland, one faction is identified with corruption, violence and crime, and the other opposes them. Why has the Executive apparently upheld the first faction? If it must take a part, why has it taken part against the friends of reform? The advice of Senator Gorman has evidently controlled the treatment of the Civil Service in Maryland. His reputation as a politician is notarious. He is a contemptuous enemy of reform. . . .

That public sentiment must be educated, that there is little understanding of reform in Maryland, that a great deal may have been done elsewhere, that the difficulties are enormous, that Rome was not built in a day, are all sound and true observations. But not one of them nor all of them furnish any excuse whatever for the appointment of Higgins, Thomas or Rasin, or for tolerating their conduct.

Our Water Ways.

Manufacturers' Record.

In the days before railroads were, it was considered, and rightly too, that a navigable river was necessary to the very existence of a town; in the fever that subsequently arose for railroad building, which was but the natural vent for the progressive impulse that has marked the American people, and which originated in interior districts shut off from water transportations, the importance of water as a means of transport was almost lost sight of until the spirit of monopoly, which manifested itself in railroad management, recalled it to life. Then the water ways of the country were more than ever appreciated, and those cities which were located upon them had reason to bless the wisdom of those who had originally placed them there.

An Extraordinary Advertisement.

"A lady who loves Christ wishes to meet a gentleman who loves Him too. Address F, 53, Mercury office."

The Jewish population in the United States has increased from 50,000 to 500,000 since 1845.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA, By Josiah Allen's Wife: One of the most prominent personages of the literary world just now is Miss Marietta Holley, popularly known as Samantha Allen, or Josiah Allen's wife. She became a favorite very early in her literary career, and each new issue from her pen has added to her farm, until, for her latest work, "Samantha at Saratoga," Messrs. Hubbard Brothers paid her a princely sum, and the book is decidedly a hit. It will doubtless outsell all her previous issues, as it unquestionably outshines them all in the fascinating vein of humor in which Miss Holley is so happy and rich.

Preparing for this work, Miss Holley went to Saratoga and spent an entire season, with eyes and ears open, and with brain and pencil vigorously at work. She went in her famous assumed role of Josiah Allen's wife, her imaginary Josiah at her side, with his characteristic blunders, *faux pas*, and quick, boylike enthusiasm. As Samantha Allen, Miss Holley is observant unsophisticated, outspoken and sound to the core on every question of propriety. Such a couple in the whirl of Saratoga would certainly develop many remarkable situations and utter many funny comments. It is here the humor of the book arises. Plain, back-country, village life, and gay, artificial Saratoga life are so wide apart, that each side becomes ludicrous to the other. These ludicrous, laugh provoking contrasts are the dominant features of Miss Holley's book.

To these mirth-making presentations of the author the artist's pencil has added a rich entertainment. Over a hundred drawings have been made especially to illustrate the text by Frederick Opper, the leading artist of *Puck*. Burt Wilder, too, has done a share in embellishing this attractive book. These artists make their pictures talk, and between the text and the talk of the pictures the reader looks and laughs and laughs and looks again. Altogether, the book is a rare product, and its purchasers will not be disappointed. Published by Hubbard Brothers, Phila.

The Work of High License and Local Option in Suppressing the Saloons.

Minneapolis has $196,000 in her city treasury from 196 saloons which do business there under the thousand dollar high-license law. With a smaller population than Minneapolis, Indianapolis has something like 400 saloons. In Chicago the revenue from the saloons is now about $2,000,000 instead of $200,000, which it used to be under a law like that which we have. But there is another effect. With a population of 800,000 there are no more saloons in Chicago than when the population was half or a little more than half that number. In addition to this reform wrought by high license, the saloons are under constant supervision of the police, and there are very few, indeed, that are irregularly kept, because the license is so large and its forfeiture so certain a consequence of violating the law that saloon proprietors are under large bonds for good behavior. High license and local option, we believe, are the proper methods now for dealing with the liquor traffic.—Indianapolis News.

No Special Wonder.

Omaha amateur—You said I could take instantaneous pictures with this camera. It's a fraud.

Dealer—No, I said it would take groups and slowly-moving objects. I did not warrant it to take a race-horse or a cannon-ball.

"Well, I tried it on a messenger boy and failed."

"Impossible!"

"I failed, and that's all there is about it."

"Very strange. Did the boy have a telegram in his hand?"

"No, he was going to his dinner."

"Oh!"—Omaha World.

Left in A Bad Way.

New York Mail.

The Mugwumps did this. They built on the wings of the Cleveland windmill, and when the wings began to turn before the Democratic breeze and the mill began to run Democratic grist, grinding out offices by the thousand every month. the Mugwump nest was left in a bad way.

Less than half a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cured me of a bronchial affection.

H. S. HODSON, 46 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of Salvation Oil without labels or wrappers, or in a mutilated or defaced package don't touch it—don't buy it at any price. Insist upon getting a *perfect, unbroken, genuine package.* Price 25 cts a bottle.

STATE ITEMS

Maj. W. W. Rollins, of Marshall, N. C., has 100 acres in tobacco this year, and the Major claims that she crop will bring him $50,000.

No better sign of returning prosperity could be shown than the reported fact that the schools of the State are opening with fuller numbers than heretofore.

The Newbern Journal says; The Craven County Gun Club has a membership now of twenty-six. The object of this club is to protect birds, wild fowl and other game from wanton destruction by enforcing the laws in regard to the same.

Hyde county has the reputation of being a great corn country, but corn is only one of the items for which its soil is rich in productiveness. The finest onions, cabbage and other vegetables are raised there in abundance. Newberne market is supplied with onions from Hyde county and many hundreds of barrels are shipped to other markets. A cargo of these and Irish potatoes were in the market yesterday. The onions sold for $1.60 to $1.75 per barrel, the potatoes $2. 25 per barrel.—Newberne Journal.

The Newberne Journal says: Capt R. P. Midyette of Smith's Creek, Pamlico county, has just purchased a 20 horse power boiler and engine, through J. C. Whitty, of the Erie Iron Works, Penn., for general plantation use—ginning, grist mill, threshing, etc., and will plant it at Smith's Creek, near Morris & Harrison and Kugler's large steam saw mills. Fourteen years ago when Capt. Midyette located at Smith's Creek, there was but two families living between this and Whitaker's creek; now there are twenty-five families and the woods are alive with people and saw-mills, of which there are five of the latter within three-fourths of a mile of each other. It takes about $1,200 per week to run these mills and keep them in timber. It is literally a village of saw mills.

A New Agency.

Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 6, 1887.

Mr. John T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration for North Carolina, has returned from a few days' stay in New York city, where he has been successful in establishing a new agency that will add materially to the influx of people and capital from the North. Mr. F. E. McAllister, who has accepted the agency, is well known through the North and West as the proprietor of an extensive agricultural and seed warehouse at 22 Dey street, New York. His ability as a business man, his extensive acquaintance in this country and Europe, and his appreciation of this State, in which he found rest and recuperation last winter, all make him the best man for such an agency the State could have secured. This department of Mr. McAllister's establishment will be under the immediate management of Mr. Nick W. Schenck, a former citizen of North Carolina, who is thoroughly acquainted with its people, its resources and its opportunities. I understand that this New York agency will be made, as soon as possible, a center of information for North Carolinians visiting that city for business or pleasure, and that in all ways it will be made a valuable agency for every interest of the people of this State.

B. S. P.

A Grand Struggle.

Senator Dawes.

"There is a grand struggle going on for the possession of our markets between our own producers and our own labor on the one side and the foreign producer and laborer on the other—and he that is not for us is against us. The nation which cannot command its own markets cannot command foreign markets; for those conditions of production which will enable a foreign producer to undersell us here will enable a foreign producer to undersell us in distant markets, where cost of transportation must be be added to cost of production here. Every mile of distance to market is a dead charge upon production, and every mile cut off is a direct addition to profit. These principles must be strictly adhered to in the approaching revision of customs duties and internal taxes, if the policy of fostering the industries and stimulating the productive power of the country is to be continued.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to de there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Bochee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

A True Paradox.

"Mr. Snaggs, what is a stag party?" asked Mrs. Snaggs of her husband.

"Paradoxical as it may seem," replied Snaggs, "a stag party is one to which the dears are not admitted."—Pittsburg Chronicle

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave Ky., says he was for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured and gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by Woou & Wadsworth.

Congenial Work for Him.

While the real fight for prohibition was going on in Texas this fellow (St. John)—who pretends to be for prohibition—was going about in Pennsylvania slandering the Republican party and the Christian Church. —Des Moines Register.

We Tell You Plainly that Simmons Liver Regulator will rid you of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation and Biliousness. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return, and it is a complete antidote for all malarial poison yet entirely free from quinine or calomel. Try it, and you will be astonished at the good results of the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISH GILL NETS.

—0—

We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

On and after this date, none are genuine without our name upon each package.

We guarantee its quality,

We would refer to our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation.

Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,

Home Office 43 Commercial St, Boston;

Branch Office 172 Fulton St, New York

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

10-26

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BILIOUSNESS

Is an affection of the Liver, and can be thoroughly cured by that Grand Regulator of the Liver and Biliary Organs,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but to no purpose; whereupon I was induced to try **Simmons Liver Regulator.** I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

A. H. SHIRLEY,
Richmond, Ky.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Impurities of the Stomach. It can be invariably cured by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Let all who suffer remember that

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHES

Can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

The Elizabeth City

Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

Will Open its Tenth Annual Session On September 19th, 1887

FULL CORPS OF EXCELLENT TEACHERS.

Full and thorough courses of instruction. Music and Drawing taught by a thoroughly competent teacher.

Board and tuition for pupils of the intermediate course only $100 00 for 38 weeks. Send for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP,
Principal.

Classical and Mathematical Academy,

Nixonton, Pasquotank County, N. C.

THO'S M. RIDDICK, Principal.

The Fall session of this school will commence on August 10th, 1887.

Thorough course of instruction given in all the English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physology, Latin, Greek and Mathematics. This school offers special advantages to parents and guardians who wish to have pupils prepared for college or business. No pains will be spared in making it a high grade institution, good discipline and thorough and effective tuition being the features that will command special attention.

The location is healthful and pleasant, Water excellent. Morals of community good. No ardent spirits sold in the place, or within six miles of it. Charges exceptionally low.

TERMS: For English branches, Mathematics, Physology, &c. to session of 20 weeks, $8.00

For same with Latin or Greek $10.00 per session.

Good board can be obtained in the village at from $6.00 to $8.00 per month.

REFERENCES; Dr. Wm. M. Riddick, Dr. R. H. L. Blount, Woodville, N. C., Col. R. B. Creecy, Frank Vaughan Esq. Dr. P. John, Dr. O. G. B. McMullan, Messrs. Griffin & Temple, Elizabeth City, John S Morris Esq, Dan'l Morgan Esq, Minyard Sawyer Esq, Nixonton, N. C. Maxey Sanderlin Esq, Okisko, N. C., M G Gregory esq, Chapanoke, and Captain Samuel Waters, Elizabeth City

For further information address principal at Nixonton.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Manteo, Dare county, N. C., on Tuesday,

The 8th day of November next, the Fishery and Material belonging thereto, situated at Little Haul Over, on Croatan, Dare county, N. C., belonging to Jos. W. Etheredge.

Terms Cash; or will be made to suit the purchaser upon good security.

J. W. ALBERTSON,
Eliz. City, Sep'r 7, 1887. Trustee.

A COOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

Wanted, several reliable, active men to act as Agents to sell and collect in the country. An excellent chance for persons of energy and industry, who can furnish a horse, to handle the only perfect Sewing Machine in the world. No capital required

For particulars address, with references, or call on

THE SINGER M'F'G CO.,
98 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by B. C. Brothers and wife to me as trustee to recover a debt of $1300 due P. H. Morgan and recorded in Pasquotank county, in the Register of Deeds office, Book No. 6, page 645 and 646, at the request of the said P. H. Morgan, I shall sell for cash at public bidding before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 29th, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., that certain lot situated within the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., Beginning on Poindexter street, at the S. W. corner of J. F. Sander's lot on which his Carriage Factory now stands; thence easterly 52 feet along the line of the said Sanders, thence, southerly along the lines of said Sanders and W. A. Moody 24 feet, thence westerly 52 feet to Poindexter street along a straight line parallel with Main street, thence northerly 24 feet along Poindexter street to the beginning. There is a brick store on this property.

WM. J. GRIFFIN
Trustee

☞ The above sale is postponed to Monday, September 19th, 1887.

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTERGREEN, SPEARMINT, &C.

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc, by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

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SWARTHMORE, PA.

Opens 9th Month 13th. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. Healthy location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H MAGILL, LL.D., Pres't. 51-15

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.

"COPPER'S HACK"

Makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

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COMMISSION DEALERS.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. M. ROGERS & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Dealers
IN

Fish, Terrapin, & Game.
11 Fulton Fish Market & 207 Front S.
NEW YORK.
Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St.
☞ SHAD A SPECIALTY. ☜

O. T. Leaphear. A. W. Hall.
LEAPHEAR & HALL
Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Mrs. L. G. Underwood, Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

MRS. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steame

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L ROGERSON, Prop

"PLATFORM ECHOES."

JOHN B. GOUGH'S LAST AND BEST BOOK.

I would respectfully announce to the public that I am canvassing for this great book My district comprises the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare.

This new and splendidly illustrated volume is the last book written by the world-famous John B. Gough, and was completed by him just previous to his death Every one is familiar with the story of his early life, and of his rescue from a drunkard's grave, and how this once wretched and despised sot became one of the most famous men of our time. For seven years he stood amid the horrors of delirium tremens, an abject slave to the bottle, and his condition and wretched appearance were such as to cause people to exclaim, "There is the man who has been in hell!" The rich and poor, the high, the low, the learned and the unlearned, have been alike thrilled and moved by his burning words. He swayed brilliant audiences of royalty and fashion; spoke in state prisons jails, poor houses, penitentiaries, reform schools and houses of correction; to the deaf, and dumb, and blind; to audiences composed wholly of outcasts; and to audiences numbering thousands of children At his feet more than ten million people sat and listened admiration and wonder. In his library may be seen a set of large volumes—a far better memorial of his life and labors than any monument of marble or bronze—containing the original signatures of one hundred and fifty thousand men and women who were induced to sign the pledge through his personal efforts. These names—many of them tear-bedewed and written with trembling hand—represents stories of happiness and woe, of ruin and remorse, of blighted hopes and wasted lives, of battles fought and victory won. To give some of these thrilling life histories; to depict scenes of joy and sadness; to lift the curtain of life's stage and show its tragedy and comedy; and to draw 'living truths" from the lessons thus taught, and bring them home to every heart. is the prime object of this volume.

It also contains the history of Mr. Gough's life and career, from the cradle to the grave, and the story of his death told by Rev. H. Lyman Abbott, the eminent editor and divine.

"Platform Echoes" is John B. Gough in print. Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of, every one of them drawn from real life by a master hand. In every chapter he weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident story after story, and underneath them all lie "Living Truths;" that stand out as beacon lights. He plays upon the readers feelings as with an enchanter's wand, at one time filling his heart with gladness, at another blinding his eyes with tears At his bidding, hearts are melted, and stern, strong men, as well as sensitive women, weep tears of compassion, are aroused to indignation, or moved to uncontrollable laughter in spite of every effort to control their feelings. Its illustrations are the very best. It contains two hundred and twenty-seven fine engravings by the best artists and engravers in the world. Many of these illustrations are too "funny for anything," while others depict wretchedness and woe. Sixteen of these engravings are full page ones, and are magnificent specimens of art. Two hundred & nine are left illustrations. There are two fine steel plate portraits. One is from a life size full length painting, showing Mr Gough as he appears shortly after his rescue. The other is from a photograph taken just before his death. All in all it is one of the finest books ever produced by the American press.

My Post office address, until further notice, will be Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLIE L. GRIFFIN

STURGEON & PORPOISE.

We have a Sturgeon twine to gill with that lifts 50 pounds—*very strong*

ALSO.

Porpoise Seines, heavy twine and large mesh,

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE
Poston office 96 Commercial St

JACOB SALOMONSKY

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The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING and DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc, all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

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D. F. DONOVAN'S
FURNITUE and CARPET
HOUSE,
142 CHURCH STREET
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New Mattings just Opening
NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES

Hoand Shades, 2 yards long will spring roller and nickle pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL a Large Assortment of every Article in the FURNITURE LINE.

A Price List will be Furnished on Application.

HAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER-BEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice.

Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complet

Give Us a Trial.

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Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

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Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ice both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. REED DAVIS
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STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

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Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to stain or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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Opens September 1, 1887. Location healthy. Buildings large, well heated and ventilated. Furniture and Musical Instruments, including Pedal Organ, new. Corps of excellent Teachers, graduates of the best Schools in the New England States. Superior advantages in Music, Art, Elocution and Modern Languages. Board, with full English Course, for entire scholastic year, $150.00.

For circulars, adply to

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COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Foot of Commerce Street,
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THOUSANDS OF THE BEST
$38 GOLD WATCH
EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR
CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS.
THIS IS THE BEST,
CHEAPEST,
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And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch They are absolutely the only **Dust and Dampproof Movements** made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with **GENUINE RUBIES.** The **Patent Stem Wind and Set** is the strongest and simplest made. **They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.**

Our Co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.

We want an active, responsible representative in EVERY CITY and TOWN.

Heavy profits guaranteed on limited investment.

Write for full particulars.

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REFERENCES:

Keystone National Bank; The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co., or any Commercial Agency.

AGENCIES:

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DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. Caution. The Genuine *Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup* is sold only in *white wrappers*, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: *A bull's head in a Circle, a Red Strip. Caution-Label*, and the fac-simile signature of *John W. Bull & A. C. Meyer & Co.*, Sole Props., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Chew Lange's Plugs—The great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 25 Cts.—Sold by all Druggists.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IS, TAKES EFFECT MAY 15, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City, 12.10 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3.19 P. M.

Elizabeth City Accomodation on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday leaves 7.15 A. M., and returning, arrives 8.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at No folk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. C. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and South Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St. station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St. Station, New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five fee water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 90 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. E. Rogers and Thomas Newton leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in the North Carolinian Building.

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Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

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Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

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Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still a
THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,
And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery, ☞ Repairing in his line promptly don
GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,
JEWELER.
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
F. COOK has a well selected stock of WEIRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons ackets, Chains, Necklaces, etc.

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"A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE."
CAPTIVATING! USEFUL! Eloquent Discussions, and Diplomatic Papers on the Great Public Questions of the Past and Present, by
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Embracing his masterly arguments on the vital issues in the *Anti-Slavery Struggle*, the *All Important Labor Question*, *Prohibition*, *Irish Home-Rule*, etc., etc. ☞ A FORTUNE FOR BOOK CANVASSERS! APPLICATIONS FOR TERRITORY COMING IN WITH A RUSH! ADDRESS HENRY BILL PUBLISHING CO., NORWICH, CT.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev R. J. Walker, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

The Elizabeth City Fair October 18th, 19th and 20th.

☞ Drones to the rear.

☞ Live men to the front.

☞ Let all co-operate and pull together.

☞ Pasquotank Superior Court next week.

☞ See to it that every interest is fully and attractively represented at the Fair. Go to work at once and it can be done.

☞ We learn that the Academy at Nixonton has opened under encouraging auspices and promises to be a success,

☞ The Pasquotank Farmers' Club is a movement in the right direction. Every live farmer ought to join and take a part in its proceedings. Any aid the CAROLINIAN can render will be cheerfully given. "Ask and ye shall receive."

☞ We see that our young friend Stephen E. Weeks, of Nixonton, this county, has been promoted. He graduated in the class of '86 at the University and has been selected by the Faculty to assist Prof. Hume in his course.

☞ The Elizabeth City Academy opens on Monday next, instead of on the 18th as some of our local papers have stated. Prof. Sheep has engaged G. B. Patterson, A. B., of Maxton, this State, as male Assistant in the Academy. He is a graduate of the University and has had considerable experience as a teacher.

☞ Our valued friend Prof. Henry Houck, of Harrisburg, Pa., will accept our thanks for a copy of a large bound volume containing the reports of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, the State Agricultural Society, the State Dairymen's Association, and the State College for the year 1886. It is a most valuable book—one we highly appreciate.

☞ There was a very interesting ceremony at the Methodist Church last Wednesday night—the marriage of our worthy young townsman Mr. J. C. Benbury to Miss Mattie Black, a most estimable young lady. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. Geo. F. Greene and Miss Sallie Brooks, Mr. J. M. Commander and Miss Rena Dawson, Mr. Cammie Melick and Miss Mattie White, and Mr. J. G. Morrisette and Miss Alice Albertson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. T. Whitley. The CAROLINIAN wishes the newly married pair a long and happy life.

☞ Considerable interest and some excitement was caused on Saturday morning by a conflict of authority between two of our local officers. A warrant was issued by the Mayor and placed in the hands of the town Constable for the arrest of a party charged with a breach of the peace, and soon after another was made out by a Magistrate and given to the Deputy Sheriff for the arrest of the same party. While the first officer was summoning the witnesses the latter served the warrant, and when the former came for his man he found him in the custody of an officer who refused to surrender him! The trial before the Justice came off at 9 o'clock A. M., and was disposed of by the imposition of a small fine and cost. Then at 10 o'clock the case was brought before the Mayor when, it being shown that his warrant had not been served till too late, the case was dismissed.

☞ The meeting of the Reform Club on Sunday was the most interesting one held for some time. An admirable and really inspiring essay was read by Mrs. T. T. Whitcomb of the Elizabeth City Woman's C. T. U. and a most excellent impromptu address delivered by Rev. Geo. Baker. Among other pertinent things, he discussed the phase of the question involving the right of those engaged in important enterprises to refuse employing any one addicted to the use of intoxicating beverages. He stated as a fact that the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies now demand that their employes shall be strictly temperate men, taking the position that not only the safety of their own immense property but the limbs and lives of the traveling public demand this step. The man who habitually drinks is ever liable to become unfitted for responsible duty, and an individual or a corporation, in seeking service, be it professional, mechanical or any other, have a right to demand that it be performed by those whose habits at least are sober. This side of the Temperance question is now beginning to claim public attention. And it is an important one.

☞ That which is well done is thrice done.

☞ Work has saved many a one from despair.

—Handsome Sattins at H. Weisel's leader of low prices

☞ For the information of parties interested, we will state that sufficient flooring will be put in the main Building at the Fair Grounds for exhibits requiring special protection, and that shelter will be erected to protect machinery, etc.

—H. Weisel, leader of low prices, has just returned from New York with a large New Stock of Dry Goods.

☞ A gentleman who occasionally visits our town on business dropped in, as he always does, to see us. Said he, "Elizabeth City seems to be a bigger town every time I see it. You may not specially observe it, but it is certainly growing all the time." And so it is. It is not rapid; there is no "boom," but it is a steady, healthy growth. It is of the sort that "comes to stay."

☞ The time of holding our Fair has been announced in all the agricultural and State journals in the country and inquiries are being made by parties from various sections in reference to it. Every indication points to a large attendance from abroad. It will be a most favorable opportunity for advertising our section. Let there be a common resolve to make a full exhibit. There is still time for preparation.

☞ Here is a specimen brick or "tit for tat."

The Scotland Neck Democrat has adopted a patent outside, and our Democratic President gets two pages less of abuse per week than formerly.—The Elizabeth City Falcon.

Yes that is so, and if the Falcon would adopt not only a patent outside but a patent inside as well, the paper would be much more readable and much more valuable to its patrons.—Scotland Neck Democrat.

☞ An intelligent and progressive farmer writes:

The CAROLINIAN'S recent articles on the Horse struck the keynote on the subject. Speed is one of the natural traits of this noble animal and its cultivation is just as legitimate as improving him in his other qualities, and, too, as the CAROLINIAN correctly says, "everybody likes to see him go, and *get there*."

—Reed's fine Ladies Shoes at H. Weisel's. leader of low prices.

☞ Towns favored by nature with water ways are fortunate when they utilize them. Elilabeth City is such a town; that is her river and canal transportation possibilities are superior; but they are not used as they should be. Are our people wise in this neglect? It is an old saying that "a seaport without sailors is a dull place." Elizabeth City is the seaport of the Albemarle Sound. Where are our vessels? Why are they not here? Nature has been kind to us. Why don't our business men make better use of the means she has provided? An article in another column on "Our Water Ways" may be read with profit.

—The man that couldn't tell the difference between a mule's ears and a lemon can plainly see the advantage of buying his Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing & Oil Clothing at Moses Weisel's agt, after examining his goods and learning his prices.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is proud of its intelligent appreciative patrons. The most of them have been taking it from its beginning and many of them for years, and they have been and are keeping up their subscriptions because they "like the paper,"—its elevated tone, its progressive spirit, its frank and outspoken utterances, and its suggestive and practical treatment of the questions affecting the material interests of the town and district. With the continued support and endorsement of these, confined to no one party, it is encouraged to keep on, believing it is filling a needed want and doing a good work.

☞ One of the great objects of the Fair is to make it a miniature representation of the agriculture, manufactures and arts of our section—a sample room of our products. It is intended to be an object lesson revealing at once what is produced, what it manufactured, and the state to which art has arrived. Its aim is to teach more in its three day's duration about the district represented than can be learned except by a prolonged investigation of the fields, factories and studios of the section, The visitor can not only see, but he can compare and tell at a glance who excels and who is behind in the race, and *all* can learn and be benefited.

—Fine lot of Parasols at H. Weisel's leader of low prices

☞ Premiums are offered for fast running and fast trotting horses, and yet we never see one offered for fast walkers. The farmer wants the most of his work done with his team in a walk; hardly any work is done on a farm at a faster gait than this. The best horse then for farm work is one which will walk the fastest, and in plowing will get over the most ground in a day. The faster you can get a horse to walk, the more service he is on the farm. Indeed, the fast walker is not only the best for the plow, the harrow and general farm work, but he "fills the bill" in carrying the family to church, to town and elsewhere, too.

☞ Maj. W. P. Gurley, a prominent citizen of Windsor, died on the 8th inst.

☞ Our farmers tell us they never had more favorable weather for saying fodder.

☞ The fall crop of Irish potatoes in this locality will be short. At least one-half of the planted seed rotted and did not come up.

☞ In conversing on Saturday with one of our leading large farmers, he gave it as his opinion that the corn crop in this county would only average about three-fourths and the cotton about two-thirds.

☞ The universally accepted code among honorable journalists is never to hesitate, much less decline, to correct an erroneous statement, especially when attention is called thereto. *Verbum sat.*

☞ The following couplet contains a good deal of suggestive truth:

God gave to [illegible] one tongue
And twice [illegible] many ears,
In order he [illegible]
But half of what he hears.

☞ Proposals will be received for building a Judges stand, erecting a shelter for machinery and for white washing the main building on the Fair Grounds. Specifications may be seen at the office of Geo. M. Scott, Secretary.

☞ Judge C.C. Pool has been appointed by the State Department of Agriculture to take charge of the North Carolina exhibit at the Ashtabula Fair, which takes place at Jefferson, Ohio, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. He leaves to-day.

☞ The CAROLINIAN never had any respect for the ancient Pharisee who boasted that he was better than other men, and its editor is thankful that he is never worried with feelings of envy at the prosperity of a rival. He is always willing to "give credit where credit is due," to correct mistakes and to mete to others the same measure he demands for himself. Where he hears weaklings growling and whining he is doubly thankful that he is never tormented by the sensations making them so unhappy.

LOCAL MENTION.

There were a good many people from the country in town on Saturday.—Mrs. N. R Zimmerman has returned from her Western visit.—Flora still leads the Grocery trade, wholesale and retail, here. He always keeps the very best stock.—W. W. Griffin is making improvements at and about his mill. He is a man of push and enterprise.—"Things are working" in local municipal affairs. The CAROLINIAN is looking serenely on. It isn't any of its funeral.—Judge Graves arrived here from Currituck on Saturday. He is holding Court at Camden this week.—Dr. L. B. Dobson left yesterday for a two week's visit to his old home at Yorkville, S. C.—Only five weeks till the Fair.—Mrs. H. E. Greene, President of the Cemetery Association, publishes a statement in this issue. We join in the hope that some plan may be devised to keep the "last resting place of our beloved dead" in good condition.—The bridge over Poindexter's creek is being rebuilt.—Mr. Frank Creecy, accompanied by his sisters Misses Hennie and Nannie, left on Monday to attend the Centennial of the Constitution at Philadelphia.—Still more new buildings going up in different parts of town.—F. M. Bray has tendered his resignation as County Commissioner, to take effect in December.—John B. Griggs, son of Dr. W. W. Griggs, left on the 12th inst, to attend a course in Roanoke College, at Salem Va., and Tho's J. Mann, son of Capt. T. R. Mann, left yesterday to enter the Military Academy at Suffolk. Both very worthy young men.—Messrs. S. S. Fowler and G. R. Bright are off after their Fall stock of goods.—Our young townsman Thomas Albertson left this week so attend a second course in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.—Mr. C. C. Price Jr., and family, accompained by Mrs. Price's mother, Mrs. James Pool, have removed to Lynchburg, Va.—Miss Emma Sawyer leaves Monday to attend the Staunton, Va., Female College.—The town fathers have so modified the cow ordinance as to let them run at large until 9, p. m.—Master Charlie Pool has returned from a vacation visit to Connecticut.

A physician in a box is what some people call Laxador. They are right its a great physic.

Easily answered.—If a strong man, who has frequently suffered pain, grows impatient and rebellious, how much more impatient should be the baby who does not know what suffering means. For the pains of colic, teething, etc. Dr Bull's Baby Syrup is the soverign remedy. Price 25 cts.

Don't Experiment.

You can't afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat and Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Original contributions solicited for this column. Answers must accompany all puzzles.

"Be punctual. Among the many words uttered by careful parents and teachers, those words which urge our Boys and Girls to habits of punctuality should number among the best. Now is the time of grace. Every little error—and many errors not so very little is forgiven by one and all in concession to the youthfulness of the offender. They will learn better by and by. But Boys and Girls, this fact is no reason why you should not do your best, and your very best. Now is the time; and remember that times flies rapidly Youth will take to itself wings, and you will be looking with the incompetent eyes of the child from a brain old in years and years only.

Whatever you wish to do make your plans to that effect, and exact from yourself the most rigid punctuality. Be on time. Don't let it suffice you to say "But I got there all the same." No, no, that is only the sluggards excuse. One Boy says that every week when the CAROLINIAN comes he turns first to the Boys and Girls Column, and solves the puzzles "Why not wait till evening?" asked Cousin Eveleen. "Something might prevent me then; I go to work as soon as I get hold of the paper." That Boy is sure to succeed in Life—not because he can solve puzzles only, but because he loses no time. It is not a question of "*getting there.*" He is ready all the time.

A question much agitated in this city since the advent of Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin' "Let the women keep silence in churches,"—was practically answered by the formal introduction of Mrs T. T. Whitcomb to the audience, at the meeting of the Reform Club Sunday 11th inst. The attitude of the Reform Club on this subject is admirable:

"And Boaz said to Ruth, 'Hear me, daughter, * * do not depart from this place, but keep with my maids.'"

No record of chivalry has any deed or sentiment that can throw a shade on the action of these high-hearted men.

Immediately after her speech Rev. Geo. Baker gave a glowing eulogy on woman, and cordially endorsed Mrs. Whitcomb's effort. "Sisters, if you wish to help, come with us; we will not scorn your weakest attempt; we feel inspired by your presence; we want you to do all you can." This seems to be the spirit existing among the men of our Reform Club.

It is not to be expected that all women, even those whose hearts are devoted to the work should respond, but we certainly should refrain from blaming, where there is no cause for blame.

Mrs. Whitcomb's subject was the appropriate one of "Woman's Sphere." She said that while women need not expect to be ranked with woman lecturers who had won honors in the lecture field yet she thought it was woman's duty to come forth and do what she could to save husbands brothers and sons from a drunkard's grave

An interesting letter from I. R. and Charade by Fannie stand over till next week.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF SEP 7

To Enigma by Fannie—Free Niagara Falls To Enigma by E. M.—No cross, no crown. To Charade by Rex of E. City—Rail-way. To Decapitation by M.—S-talk.

ENIGMA.
By Fannie.

I am composed of 34 letters.
My 2 3 4 article of apparel.
My 25 24 12 32 33 is better than to weep.
My 34 8 7 21 4 21 (n) 32 causes much intemperance.
My 26 11 32 16 used for building.
My 13 12 16 17 all things are made of.
My 1 21 22 9 29 to be wise.
My 18 19 28 one of Dicken's heroines.
My 8 31 6 5 8 a body of water.
My 10 11 9 20 24 27 15 8 best to keep out of
My whole is a command to all Christians.

ENIGMA
By M.

I am composed of 16 letters.
My 5 4 10 10 11 13 part of life to do.
My 1 4 6 16 2 13 article of diet.
My 13 7 6 5 domestic trouble.
My 6 7 8 people get at the seaside.
My 11 12 13 prominent feature.
My 1 15 14 C 15 8 style of ferrotype.
My 9 7 8 6 2 great Italian poet,
My whole is an excellent proverb.

DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA,
By Jael Wye.

In the perfume of the flowers,
In the rushing summer showers;
In the daisy's modest bloom,
In the night shades deadly gloom;
In the orchids at our feet,
In the anemone sweet;
In the sunflower grand and tall,
Whole and annual plant to we call.

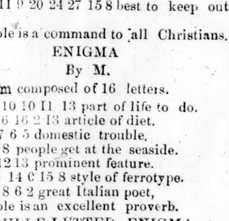
CHARADE.
By Rex of E. City.

To banish my first the farmer he doth try;
Two of my second makes my first to fly;
My whole it causeth many a tear
When beauty first doth spy.
My total near her sparkling eye,
And also wakes the farmers watchful fear
For reasons wide apart as earth and sky.

LETTER REBUS.
By Emma F. Dixon.

S F or M
T H.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



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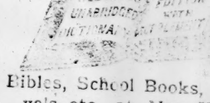

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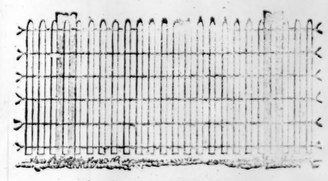

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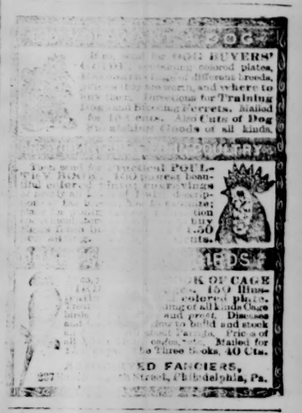
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A FACTION FEUD.

An Entire County in Illinois in a State of Siege.

Bitter Quarrels Lead to Wholesale Assassination.

A letter from Elizabethtown, Ill., says that the notorious Belt-Oldham feud, which has caused the murder of not less than a dozen persons in Hardin County, is likely to break forth again at any time. Oath-bound organizations are known to exist among the lawless people of the hills, and these have demonstrated that their purpose is assassination.

The feud began with the murder of "Doc" Oldham by Logan Belt in 1876. The neighborhood divided into factions over the affair. At this time the "Sons of Liberty," who committed so many outrages and assassinations, were formed. While the excitement in regard to the organization ran high, Belt was arraigned for the murder of "Doc" Oldham. He was tried on a change of venue at Shawneetown and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. He served six years and then was pardoned by Governor Oglesby.

During his incarceration ugly rumors reached him about the conduct of his wife and daughters; and when he reached home, he was divorced from his wife and drove his daughters from home. Then his wife's brother, who had been associated with Belt in numerous crimes, went before the Grand Jury in the fall of 1887 and gave his testimony, resulting in the indictment of Logan Belt, "Jim" Belt, Earl Sherwood, George Ratcliff, Henry Ledbetter and Matthew Ledbetter for the murder of Luke Hambrink.

On the morning of the indictment Logan Belt appeared in Elizabethtown with a new bride. He was promptly arrested, together with the others indicted with him. They were arraigned in April last, and after ten days trial the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The desire for revenge in the breasts of the enemies of Logan Belt and his clansmen prompted them to become assassins. Belt was warned of his danger and kept his wife constantly by his side as a precaution. But on the evening of June 6 last, he drove along the public highway unattended, and at the crack of a rifle from a clump of bushes near the roadside, he fell from his buggy dead. Notices were sent to the other members of the Belt faction to go or they would be killed. "Jim" Belt was preparing to go, but on the evening of July 18th he was riddled with a charge of buckshot within a half mile of his own house. George Ratcliff, another member of the Belt faction, was with "Jim" Belt when he was killed, and only saved his life by running away. He has received a notice to leave Hardin County, but at last accounts he was safely garrisoned at the home of his brother-in-law, County Judge Jacob Hess.

The other members of the Belt faction have received similar notices and some of them have obeyed. The friends of both sides now go armed daily, and band themselves together for protection at night. Many of them are afraid to sleep in their houses, but, with guns by their sides, lie beneath the shade of bushes, alternating with one another in sentry work. The Governor has offered the customary rewards for the arrest of the assassins of Logan and "Jim" Belt, but no one is brave enough to meddle with those dangerous mysteries. Strangers in passing through that neighborhood meet with a cool reception and are warned to go elsewhere.

A FATAL THEATRE FIRE.

More Than 130 Lives Lost in Exeter, England.

The fatal Opera Comique fire in Paris has had a parallel at Exeter, England, in the burning, with great loss of life, of the new and large theatre there, opened for its second season only two weeks ago.

Sim's play, "Romany Rye," was under performance, and the pit and gallery were packed with auditors. The piece proceeded all right till near the end of the third act, about half-past ten o'clock, when, as one of the characters was finishing his lines, a drop scene suddenly fell in front of him. There was some laughter in the house at this, as it was thought to be a stage blunder. In a moment, however, the scene bulged out in the centre, and great flames shot out. It was then seen that the whole stage was a mass of fire, and there was a wild panic instantly.

The fire spread with marvellous rapidity and filled the house with suffocating smoke. The occupants of the upper circle and gallery rushed in numbers to the windows and screamed for ladders. As soon as possible these were brought, but several persons had jumped into the street before they arrived, and were taken away more or less hurt. Others got on to the veranda over the door, and some jumped and others were taken off.

The theatre by this time was blazing fiercely, lighting up all the city, and the people were running up in thousands inquiring for friends or relatives. The fire escape soon came on the scene and took off some more people. A stall occupant thus describes the scene: "The fire was discovered toward the close of the third act, immediately after the representation of the deck of the Saratoga. What followed was awful. Men implored the audience to be cool and tried to check the frantic rush, but to little purpose. Women were fainting and wringing their hands. Some husbands carried out their wives. Children were screaming, and everybody was rushing to the nearest exit. Short as was the time, those who escaped into the corridor leading to the vestibule found the place filled with dense smoke and escaped in a half suffocated condition. In a few minutes the hose—always kept in readiness—was pumping water on the stage from the dress circle, but this had no effect."

At one o'clock in the morning 106 bodies were lying in the London Inn Square awaiting identification. They were frightfully burned, chiefly about the head and hands. The majority of them were men and boys, although thirty women were counted as the stretchers passed. They were apparently for the most part occupants of the gallery.

A heap of bodies still remained in the higher gallery staircase, on the first dozen steps, before the fire destroyed that part of the building. Unfortunately, as was the case with the Paris Theatre, the escape doors in one street were fastened, and the people behind them yelled madly and threw their whole weight against the doors until they were wrenched off the hinges.

The bodies presented a sickening aspect. Every shred of clothing had been burned off of some of the bodies, and the skin was blackened or burned off, presenting a raw, bloody surface.

It was evident that the worst crush had occurred at an angle in the first flight of stairs from the gallery. As the policemen, military and civilians entered through a window they observed a great heap of bodies at this point. They were carried out down the escapes and stairs quite dead and frightfully disfigured. Upon going a little higher on the stairs more bodies were discovered and taken out. These bodies were laid in rows in an adjoining alley for identification.

Those who showed signs of life were conveyed on stretchers to the hospital. All the medical men of the city were on the spot rendering what assistance they could. The Sheriff stated that he had counted 130 dead bodies.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Two unpublished songs by Schubert have been discovered at Engelberg.

THEODORE THOMAS is to give thirty orchestral concerts in Steinway Hall, New York, next season.

MISS NINA SHARP, of Hartford, is said to be the most accomplished violinist in the amateur world.

A GIFT of £20,000 has been received by the University of Australia for the founding of a chair of music.

UNLESS Mary Anderson's plans shall go wrong she will come back to the United States for the season of 1888–'89.

PAULINE LUCCA, the singer, is engaged to make an American tour next April. For her ten performances she is to receive $15,000.

JOHN P. SMITH, the veteran manager, is said to be arranging for the production of a play by Don Piatt, called "Life in the Lobby."

THE authors of the "Bells of Hoslemere," the latest English melodrama, with an eye to business, have located several scenes in America.

M. AMBROSIE THOMAS, Director of the Paris Conservatoire, is now in his seventy-sixth year, and it is sixty years since he took his first prize for playing the piano.

HERR BOETEL, the German tenor who is shortly to visit this country, is said to be one of the few men on the operatic stage who neither drinks nor smokes. He is worth about $70,000.

MME. ILMA DI MURSKA, after a brief London season, will come to America and locate permanently in New York city. It is her intention after this year to give singing lessons.

EDOUARD PAILLERON receives $2,400 and a royalty from each of the companies that are to play his "Mouse" this season. The comedy has only one male part, and the hero is surrounded by seven women.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

C. M. HOVEY, the best known horticulturist and pomologist in the country, died a few days since at Cambridge, Mass., in his seventy-eighth year. He had written much upon fruits and flowers.

NEARLY half the people of Lockport, Penn., are down with black diphtheria, and many deaths have occurred.

Two children were fatally burned in a stable near Lancaster, Penn., which they had set on fire by playing with matches.

A PROLONGED battle between Irish and Italian laborers at Hazelton, Penn., resulted in the death of one man and injuries, in two cases of a fatal character, to thirteen others.

E. S. WHEELER & Co., New Haven, importers of bar iron, steel, zinc, etc., have failed. Their liabilities are about $1,000,000.

THE first occurrence of the holiday known as "Labor Day" was celebrated in New York City, Brooklyn and Newark, N. J., by imposing parades of workingmen. In New York more than 20,000 men were in line, and the procession was reviewed by Henry George and other leaders of the Labor party. A few associations carrying red flags hissed George as they passed the grand stand.

COLLECTOR MAGONE of the New York Custom House, ordered that six web weavers, hired in England to work in Bridgeport, Conn., be sent back under the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor.

DURING a hurricane a heavy wave washed Captain Faulkenberg, of the schooner William H. Jones, from New York bound for Hayti, and one seaman overboard and broke First Mate Schultz's leg. The schooner turned about and returned to New York.

South and West.

THE Richmond Paper Company, of Providence, R. I., has suspended. Liabilities, $500,000.

SHERIFF MULVENON, of Arizona, was killed in a fight with outlaws. Five deputies with him were wounded, and a number of the outlaws killed.

FOREST fires in Michigan have done immense damage to standing timber.

THE lawyers in Chicago employed by the imprisoned Anarchists and boodlers claim that the Illinois conspiracy statute is illegal and are trying to get their clients out of jail, on this plea.

FRANK ROLLINS, aged seventeen, stabbed and killed Frank Wnatt, aged nineteen, at Columbus, Kan., on Sunday afternoon. The murder occurred at a Sunday-school, and was the result of a quarrel between the young men brought about by each cutting off the other's mustache.

Washington.

CAPTAIN C. N. Gray, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been dismissed the army for drunkenness.

THE total coinage executed at the mints during August was 9,282,000 pieces, of the value of $3,363,360. Of this amount $60,000 were half eagles, $2,970,000 standard silver dollars, $195,000 dimes, and $78,300 minor coin. The total gold coinage was $60,000, and the total silver $3,165,000.

THE Acting Superintendent of the Yellow stone National Park says in his annual report, just published, that during the year travel has fallen off considerably, in a great measure due to recent railroad legislation rather than to any loss of interest by the people in "the wonderland of the world." The Park contains a herd of 100 buffalo, while elk, antelope and sheep are found in large numbers. An additional company of infantry to assist in policing the Park is required. The estimates for the coming year amount to $145,000.

THE Ninth International Medical Congress has been in session at the National Capital. About 5,000 doctors, among them many of the most eminent medical men in America, Europe and Asia were present. The Congress was opened by President Cleveland in a short speech. An address of welcome was delivered by Secretary Bayard and acknowledged by leading physicians from England, France Germany, Italy and Russia. The social programme of the Congress included receptions by the President and Secretary Whitney, a reception and banquet at the Pension Office, and an excursion to Niagara Falls.

THE President, Speaker Carlisle and ex Speaker Randall have been conferring over a new tariff bill to be presented to the next Congress.

GEORGE W. THOBE, the labor candidate against Speaker Carlisle, has filed notice of a contest with the Clerk of the House.

Foreign.

ADVICES from St. John, N. B., say that the Canadian cruiser Intrepid captured an American schooner fishing within the three-mile limit, off Campobello, N. B., and took her into port.

A NEW Cabinet has been formed in Bulgaria, with M. Stambuloff as Prime Minister.

A HEAVY gale has caused many shipping casualties alone the British coast.

SIX sealing vessels—four English and two American—have been seized so far by the United States authorities for unlawful sealing in Alaskan waters.

WHILE a big gun was being cast in the Vicker's foundry at Sheffield, England, an explosion occurred, by which five men were killed outright, and many injured, of whom three have since died.

LATER NEWS.

JOCKEY JOSEPH WARDER was thrown from his horse and killed in a steeplechase at the Niagara Falls races.

By the careless handling of naphtha the schooner War Eagle, lying at her dock in Chelsea, Mass., was blown to atoms. Two men were killed, Captain Philpott and Mate Charles Friend were seriously injured, and damage was done to buildings and shipping in the vicinity to the extent of $350,000.

THE New York *Herald* has received information that Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, will soon resign and go to Ireland to participate in the campaign for Irish home rule.

THE Massachusetts Prohibitionists have held a State convention at Worcester and nominated a ticket with William H. Earle for Governor at the head. The platform favors woman suffrage.

THE State Convention of the Pennsylvania Union Labor and Greenback party, held in Wilkesbarre, nominated Charles S. Keyser for Supreme Judge and H. L. Bunker for State Treasurer.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM AIKEN, of South Carolina, died a few days since at Flat Rock in that State, aged seventy-one years. He was elected Governor in 1844.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in San Salvador, Central America.

REPORTS are just coming in that the gale of August 26 along the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador resulted in many wrecks and large loss of life. Ten schooners were lost.

THE failure of E. S. Wheeler & Co., the New Haven metal merchants, has caused the suspension of several other houses East and West.

THE longest towboat in the world has just been launched from a Bath (Me.) ship-yard. Its length is 160 feet.

A WATERSPOUT on a Montana creek drowned 1,200 sheep, principally spring lambs.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND persons attended the opening of the St. Louis Exposition.

A LARGE temperance vote has been cast in the local elections in Missouri. More than thirty counties have declared for prohibition.

REV. WILLIAM TULLY slipped while ascending a flight of stairs in a hotel at Hurricane, W. Va., and a pistol in his pocket was discharged. The bullet entered the minister's body, and he died in a few minutes.

JACOB ALBISE fatally wounded his wife at Omaha and then killed himself. The crime was due to jealousy.

SCARLET FEVER is epidemic in London. More than 1,200 cases have been reported, and the fever hospitals are full of patients.

CANADA'S population is estimated at 7,000,000.

MR. HAYDEN, an Irish editor, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obstructing the police during recent evictions.

TENNESSEE has an area of 5,100 square miles of coal, which covers twenty-two counties. During the past six years the output of coal in the State has grown from 494,000 tons to 1,700,000 tons, an increase of 400 per cent.

A HANDSOME Elgin (Ill.) girl manipulates the signal at the crossing of the Chicago and Northwestern and St. Paul tracks. Passengers crane their necks out of car windows to catch a glimpse of her trim figure.

A SEPTEMBER GALE.

Terrific Storms in New York State and Ohio.

Some Fatalities and Heavy Damage to Property.

A heavy September gale throughout New York State and portions of Ohio has resulted in some fatalities and great damage to buildings and crops. At Worcester, N. Y., Amos Cornell was lifted off his feet by the wind, thrown against a barrel twenty-five feet distant and instantly killed. Two other men were severely hurt and four houses and barns destroyed. The crops suffered greatly.

At Binghamton the tornado lasted only a short time, but its effects were quite serious. Trees and chimneys were blown down all over the city, and at the Asylum for the Chronic Insane a new building in the course of erection was damaged by the wind to the extent of several hundred dollars.

The country near Norwich, N. Y., was ravaged by the storm. Its track was about a mile wide. Many apple trees were blown down and numerous hop fields were devastated. One house was carried bodily into the street and several barns were overturned. A house was unroofed and many chimneys were blown down. During the storm a large barn in North Norwich, belonging to Isaac Perlee, was struck by lightning and consumed, with its contents. A barn at Sherburne, owned by Mr. Smith, was also struck by lightning and burned. The gale was the most severe which has occurred in the county for several years.

Saratoga Springs was also ravaged by the gale. In the northeastern portion of the village the hailstones were the size of peas, but on their northward journey they increased to the size of hens' eggs. Several pieces picked up in front of the Arcade Building measured 1x1½ inches. All standing crops in the track of the storm were ruined, the loss in buckwheat being the heaviest.

Result of the Tornado in Ohio.

The tornado which visited Toledo, Ohio, and vicinity originated in Southern Michigan. It first struck Sylvania, a village ten miles north of Toledo, blowing down two gas well derricks and wrenching a boiler from its brick foundation. Three horses in a wooded pasture were killed by falling trees. All tall trees were levelled, but the lower ones were spared. One farmer had fifty acres of fine timber all blown down. A brick schoolhouse at Michie was destroyed. The track of the tornado was south by east along the line of the Toledo and Ohio Central road. The track of the storm can be followed as far as the eye can reach. It is from one to two hundred yards wide. No fences or small trees are standing in this track. Corn is scattered and houses and barns are unroofed for miles. At Waterville and other villages to the southward much damage was done, and the total damage will amount to many thousands of dollars. The total loss to the new insane asylum at Toledo is $8,000. Dr. Embury, the assistant superintendent of the asylum, was driving into the grounds at the time, his wife and little daughter being with him. The buggy was overturned and all three were thrown out. The doctor held on to the horse, which, with the vehicle, was lifted and carried several rods. His wife and child were carried over a hundred feet and dropped into a ditch in two feet of water, from which they were rescued. None of them were hurt. A Wabash train passed through the center of the tornado, and the smokestack of the locomotive was carried off.

A GREAT RAILROAD DEAL.

A Syndicate in Control of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

The announcement that a powerful syndicate of bankers has obtained control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad makes public the most important railroad "deal" that has been consummated in many years, and lifts the financial cloud which has rested upon the stock market for some months. By this new arrangement the Baltimore and Ohio road passed into the hands of capitalists friendly to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and upon terms which remove it as a disturbing factor in the trunk-line situation, and make it really a part of a railroad combination that covers more miles of territory than any other system in the world. The official announcement of the deal, issued from the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., the New York bankers, is as follows:

"A preliminary contract has been executed to-day between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and S. J. Morgan & Co., Baring Brothers & Co. and Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, and their allied houses on this side. The contract provides for the negotiation of $5,000,000 B. & O. consolidated 5s.

"Five millions B. & O. preferred stock, for the purpose of paying off the entire floating debt of the company and placing it upon a sound financial basis.

"The conditions are as follows:

"First—The verification of statements, &c., as made.

"Second—That the management of the company shall be placed in competent hands, satisfactory to the syndicate.

"Third—That satisfactory contracts shall be made between the Baltimore and Ohio and the other roads for New York business, which shall remove all antagonism between them on the subject and insure the permanent working of the Baltimore and Ohio in entire harmony with the other trunk lines; also avoid construction or threat of construction of expensive parallel lines north and east of Philadelphia.

"The houses interested on this side are Drexel, Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., Brown Bros. & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co."

This announcement, the *World* says, means the retirement of Robert Garrett from the active management of the great property created by the energy and ability of his father. It means that the Baltimore and Ohio has become crippled financially by its long and expensive fight for entrance into this city and by its maintenance of an unprofitable telegraph system in opposition to the Western Union. It means that a combination of capitalists has agreed to come to the financial assistance of the road and by the negotiation of $10,000,000 of securities to place it on a sound basis. It means that the syndicate does this on conditions which must appear very hard to Mr. Garrett, as they place the B. and O. property in the hands of a syndicate friendly to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and compel the abandonment of the long cherished plan of the elder Garrett, the building of an independent line into New York paralleling the Pennsylvania. It means finally that a handful of capitalists now really control a railroad system that covers nearly half a continent in every direction, and with the New York Central system absolutely controls the trunk-line situation.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

AMERICANS spend $30,000,000 in Europe every summer.

A FRENCH company are raising Arabian horses in Dakota.

THERE are 2,500,000 dogs in Texas, which are said to kill $5,000,000 worth of sheep every year.

EIGHT "War Governors" have agreed to attend the G. A. R. encampment at St. Louis.

NINE cables are used to tell the daily story of Europe to America and America to Europe.

THERE is a storage reservoir for irrigation building in Arizona which will hold 15,000,000 gallons.

THE Iowa State Board of Health reports that there are 10,000 victims of the opium habit in that State.

BLACK ROT has attacked the grapes in several parts of France, and it is thought the losses will be immense.

MR. W. L. GILBERT, of Hartford, Conn., has given $400,000 to found an institution for friendless boys and girls in that city.

THE King and Queen of Saxony Saturday opened an international bakery exhibition at Dresden. America is largely represented.

RUSSIA will celebrate on October 30 the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of her first railroad. The country has now 17,000 miles of railroad.

TOKIO, Japan, is about to be rebuilt, and the harbor is to be enlarged. Brick structures will be erected along the principal streets of the town.

WITHIN the last few weeks no fewer than twenty-two tourists, of whom eighteen have been picked up dead, have met with serious accidents in the Alps.

CAPTAIN CLARK of the Atlantic City Life-Saving Station, has rescued nineteen drowning persons this season. During the past five years he has saved over 150 lives.

THERE were 7,558 photographers in the United States in 1870 and 9,990 in 1880. There are now about 11,000 persons engaged in the photographing business in this country.

CELERYVILLE is one of the familiar names for Kalamazoo, Michigan, where there are over 2,000 acres of celery under cultivation, with a stated average profit of $400 an acre.

THE champion lady silk worm cultivator of the United States lives in Hiawatha, Kansas. She keeps her eye upon 15,000 silk makers, and declares it to be the most interesting work in the world.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Facts and Figures of its Meetings and Membership.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Louis, which has attracted more attention than any preceding one for many years, is the twenty-first held since the foundation of the association. Its first post, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun*, was organized in Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, and the second quickly followed at Springfield, in the same State. Major B. F. Stephenson of Springfield, who had been surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, originated the organization, and mustured in the Decatur Post, with General J. C. Fugh as Post Commander, and Captain Kanan as Adjutant. He also, a few months later, gave a charter to the first Eastern post, No. 1, of Philadelphia. General John W. Palmer was the first Department Commander.

The first national encampment was held at Indianapolis in November, 1866, and General S. A. Hurlbut was there chosen the first Commander-in-Chief. The rules, regulations, and ritual have been materially modified during the lapse of more than twenty years since that first meeting. The second national encampment was held at Philadelphia in January, 1868, and the Grand Army then took on a new and far more important form, with provisions for permanent establishment. General John A. Logan was elected Commander-in-Chief, and a few months later signalized the beginning of his career as head of the organization by issuing his famous order directing the observance of May 30th as Memorial Day. The third national encampment was held at Cincinnati, where General Logan was re-elected Commander-in-Chief, and General Lucius Fairchild and General J. R. Hawley respectively Senior and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. The fourth annual encampment was at Washington, the fifth at Boston, the sixth at Cleveland, the seventh at New Haven, the eighth at Harrisburg, the ninth at Chicago, the tenth at Philadelphia, the eleventh at Providence, the twelfth at Springfield, Mass.; the thirteenth at Albany, the fourteenth at Dayton, the fifteenth at Indianapolis, the sixteenth at Baltimore; the seventeenth at Denver, the eighteenth at Minneapolis, the nineteenth at Portland, and the twentieth, last year's, at San Francisco.

At the San Francisco encampment, held in August, 1886, there were shown to be connected with the organization 5,765 posts and 299,087 members at the date of the last previous official reports. During the year the posts had expended an aggregate of $305,673 out of their charity and relief fund, not reckoning the expenditures of 750 posts whose reports had not been received, and there was a balance in the fund of $301,012.

A PLUCKY SHERIFF.

Single-Handed, He Kills Two Desperadoes and Wounds Two Others.

A desperate shooting affair occurred the other night at Holbrook, Apache County, Arizona, in which Andy Cooper and a half-brother named Samuel Blevins were killed by Sheriff Owens, and John Blevins and Mose B. Roberts were wounded, the former slightly, the latter mortally.

The Sheriff started alone to arrest the desperadoes. Arriving at the house he knocked and upon the door being opened by Andy Cooper the officer informed him he had a warrant for his arrest. The only reply he received was a bullet which passed through the Sheriff's coat. The fire was returned, and Cooper fell dead. Owens took a position at the window, shooting all three of the men inside of the house. Samuel Blevins, one of the killed, is only fourteen years of age, but fully as desperate as his older companions.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ON his Western trip President Cleveland expects to attend several of the great State agricultural fairs.

BISMARCK is said to be ageing fast. His hair is snow white and his face is marked with deep wrinkles.

KUKI, the Japanese Minister at Washington, is not a convert to Christianity, but has had his children baptised.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON, who has been very ill at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, has so far recovered as to be able to take short walks.

MRS. NELLIE SARTORIS, General Grant's only daughter, arrived in this country from her English home a few days since, and will remain for some time.

REV. J. M. SUTHERLAND, the evangelist, after nine years' missionary work in the principal cities of the country, has decided to return to the minstrel stage. He was unable to make a living in the pulpit.

THE oldest General of the United States army is William Selby Harney. He was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1800, and entered the army in 1818. He was brevetted Major General on March 13, 1865.

BUFFALO BILL was never a member of the Nebraska Legislature. He ran for the office once and was believed elected, but the rival candidate contested the election and won before Buffalo Bill could take his seat.

A HITHERTO nameless peak of the Great Smoky range of mountains in Tennessee has just been christened Point Allen, in honor of a young and aspiring Tennessee writer, Miss Drumgoole, whose pen name is "Will Allen."

RUSSELL SAGE is said to be able to command $25,000,000 in cash in half an hour during business hours. Notwithstanding his wealth, Mr. Sage lives very plainly in his modestly appointed home on Fifth avenue, New York city.

THE transatlantic fleet of steamers will within the next year be increased by half a dozen new vessels, most of which are now in process of construction, says a New York paper. A conservative estimate of the cost of these vessels is $7,500,000. The first to be launched of this additional fleet will be a North German Lloyd steamer, but the Goliath in the list is to be an Inman Line vessel. The Lahn will be launched during this month. She has been built by the Fairfield Ship-building Company, in Glasgow, and in general design she will greatly resemble the Aller, Traave and Saale, the latest additions to the North German Lloyd fleet, now numbering 65, of which nine compose the New York contingent. The Lahn will have a length over all of 465 feet, beam 50 feet, a tonnage of 6,000, and her machinery will have 9,000 horse power (as against 8,000 of the Aller). She will be the finest, as well as the strongest, vessel which this company owns. Her commander will be Captain Hellmers, an able and experienced navigator. As this line, first of all, had tra satlantic steamers with triple expansion engines, so the Lahn will be the first to have quadruple expansion engines. It is calculated that this will give the Lahn a speed of twenty knots an hour, and make it the fastest vessel going, reducing the time between Southampton and New York by an average of fifteen hours, and averaging the trip in six and one-half days between the two ports named. The putting in of a quadruple set of engines is presumed to effect a large saving of coal, as well as to insure greater safety of passage. It is intended by the company to add two more vessels like the Lahn to its New York contingent in the near future.

THE following sums are recommended for next year's expenditures on the harbors named: Waukegan, $35,000; Kenosha, $20,000; Racine, $10,000; Milwaukee, $32,000; harbor of refuge at Milwaukee Bay, $200,000; $200,000 for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers in Wisconsin; Michigan City, $250,000; South Haven, $40,000; St. Joseph, $41,015; Saugatuck, $5,000; Black Lake, $15,000; Grand Haven, $150,000; Muskegon, $100,000; White River, $50,000; Pentwater, $40,000; Ludington, $250,000; Manistee, $50,000; Portage Lake (harbor of refuge), $150,000; Frankfort, $50,000; Charlevoix, $50,000.

A LAKE DISASTER.

The Schooner Niagara Founders in Lake Superior.

From Ten to Fifteen Persons Go Down With the Vessel.

A Marquette (Mich.) dispatch says that the schooner Niagara, which sailed last week from Ashland for Ashtabula, foundered six miles above White Fish Point in a heavy gale.

The crew of ten men were lost. The Captain was H. Clement, and his family are said to have been on board with him. The schooner was ore-laden, and must have sunk at once.

The ill-fated Lucerne, which went down off Ashland last fall when eleven persons were drowned, was the sailing mate of the Niagara.

Captain Delos Waite, of the steamer Idaho, reports passing the wreck of the Niagara. She lies in nine fathoms of water ten miles from White Fish Point and five miles from shore. Her mizzenmast just reached above water and her main and foremasts were floating near with other pieces of wreckage. Captain Waite saw no traces of any of her ill-fated crew, and says that, though not many miles from the shore and the White Fish Point Life Saving Station, no small boat could have lived in the terrible sea which was running there on Wednesday. The United Empire, which arrived at the Sault during the day, reported that it was the worst sea her crew ever experienced, and when the Idaho came up it was still running.

Captain Waite said that in addition to the crew of the Niagara there were a number of ladies aboard of her, as he met her as she was bound up and noticed them. All must have perished; doubtless thirteen, possibly fifteen souls. The gale was one of the worst on the lake for years, the wind reaching a velocity of sixty miles an hour.

A Chicago dispatch gives these additional particulars of the disaster: The schooner Niagara, laden with ore and towing with the steam-barge Australasia, broke her tow-line off White Fish Point, Lake Superior, during a westerly storm and went down in deep water with all on board. The captain's wife and family and crew of eight men were included in the lost. The Niagara was owned by Corrigan & Co., of Cleveland, and was valued at $30,000.

White Fish Point is at the Lake Superior entrance to the straits connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron. The point juts out from the shore of the Upper Michigan peninsula, and it is only a few miles across to the Canadian shore. The port which the Niagara left is Ashland, Wis., and she was bound for Ashtabula, Ohio, on Lake Erie.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Figures From the Commissioner's Annual Report.

Benton J. Hall, the Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report, just published, says that the number of applications for patents of all kinds received during the past fiscal year was 40,978, or an average of over 3,000 per month, or 4,500 for each period of six weeks.

The number of patents granted during the year, including reissues and designs, was 21,732; number of trade marks registered, 1,101; number of labels registered, 584; number of patents expired, 15,782. The receipts of the office from all sources aggregate $1,150,046; total expenditures, $981,644; surplus, $168,401; cash in Treasury June 30, 1886, $3,000,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE operators of the Brazil district of Indiana have yielded to the demand of the miners for semi-monthly pay days in accordance with the recent law.

THE General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, Charles H. Litchman, says the Order will foot up not far from 600,000 members at the present time.

ALL the switchmen in the employ of the Chicago and Alton Railroad in Chicago have presented a demand to the company for shorter hours and the abolition of the black list letter system.

NEARLY 200 new manufacturing industries have started up in New England since January 1. Of these twenty-six were woolen mills, twenty-one metal-working concerns, eighteen paper mills, seventeen machine shops, sixteen cotton factories, fourteen wood-working concerns and twelve hosiery factories.

THE demand for skilled labor in machine shops of all kinds throughout the country is greater at this time than for several years. A number of shops in Indiana, Illinois and west of the Mississippi are at this time in need of capable workmen.

Two very large belts now making in Fall River contain three thicknesses of leather cemented and riveted together. One requires the hide from 75 and the other that from 100 cattle.

A GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.) paper says that the Portable House Company of that city is building eight cottages for the use of army officers in Texas, and a larger lot for California. They are pretty, conveniently arranged, are shipped in sections, and cost from $85 to $500.

BIG STONE GAP, in the mountain range dividing southwestern Virginia and eastern Kentucky, is to be the centre of eight railroads, most of which are now under construction. There are large quantities of iron ore, coal, and limestone near the gap, and a big industrial town is projected.

THE employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad having formed a national trade assembly the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading road decided to form an interstate assembly. The men employed on the other roads propose to form assemblies also, and there is every prospect that all the railroad workers in the East, if not in the whole country, will be united under one head.

"LABOR DAY" was celebrated by parades of workingmen in many cities throughout the country.

MISS ALICE BROOKINGS, while at work in a shoe shop at Natick, Mass., was caught by her hair and drawn up by shafting, completely tearing away her scalp and right ear. When she fell she exclaimed: "Oh, dear, won't I look terrible!" She was taken to the Massachusets General Hospital.

MANUEL BARRIANT and his wife, of Matamoras, Mexico, recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their wedding. The husband is hale and hearty at one hundred and two, while his wife enjoys good health at ninety-six.

THE production of anthracite coal for the six months ending July 1 was 16,275,728 tons, the largest ever known for the like period, yet the stock on hand is less than 500,000 tons over that of any previous period.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef, good to prime	6¼		7½
Calves, com'n to prime	5	@	7½
Sheep	4½	@	4½
Lambs	5¼	@	6¾
Hogs—Live	5	@	6
Dressed	7¾	@	7⅞
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 15	@	4 25
West, good to choice	3 90	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	80¼	@	80⅝
Rye—State	52	@	56
Barley—State	60	@	75
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	50	@	51
Oats—White State	35	@	37
Mixed Western	33	@	34
Hay—Med. to prime	80	@	85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	65	@	70
Lard—City Steam	6 60	@	7 00
Butter—State Creamery	25	@	26
Dairy	21	@	23
West. Im. Creamery	16½	@	18
Factory	13	@	16
Cheese—State Factory	10¾	@	12
Skims	8	@	9½
Western	9	@	10½
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	20
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 50	@	4 00
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 40	@	4 80
Lambs—Western	5 50	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 25	@	5 35
Flour Family	3 75	@	4 35
Wheat—No. 1	78	@	80
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	46¼	@	46½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	29½	@	30
Barley—State	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7¾	@	16
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7¼
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00	@	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 75	@	4 90
Corn—High Mixed	54	@	55
Oats—Extra White	36½	@	37¼
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4½	@	6¼
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	5
Lambs	6	@	6¼
Hogs—Northern	—	@	7
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	80	@	80¼
Corn—State Yellow	—	@	53
Oats Mixed	32½	@	33¼
Rye—State	52½	@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	32
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	13	@	13¼

In a Dust Storm.

An English traveler, Mr. A. R. Hope, writing from South America of life on the pampas, relates some experiences that were new and strange. He gives account of a storm he witnessed one afternoon while he was visiting some herdsmen on the plains. "A dust storm!" they called to him, and almost before he had time to make any inquiries it was on them. The air was crowded with birds flying before it. Mr. Hope continues:

The next indication of its approach was that we felt particles of the dust blown in our faces; and soon the dust not only increased in denseness, but was mingled with pieces of plants and other substances carried along by the wind with such violence as to make the skin smart where they struck it. The whirling clouds grew larger and thicker, and every one, putting his hand over his mouth, began to make for shelter. A few drops of rain fell, and these in passing through the dust acquired the consistency of mud. Peals of thunder were heard not far off, and before long the force of the wind was so great that it was difficult to keep one's footing.

At the first signs of the storm the cattle grew restless. The herdsmen tried to round them up; the great herd swayed to and fro, and began to move before the wind. The last thing we saw before the dust got so thick that we could see no more was the whole mass going off at a long swinging trot. By this time most of us were safe in the house, where soon it was so dark that lights had to be brought into the room.

For half an hour or more the darkness continued. To me there was something almost awful in this strange phenomenon, but the other men seemed to look upon it as a matter of course, and, throwing off lightly whatever annoyance they might have felt at this interruption to the day's business, betook themselves to making the best of it, and the crowded room was soon a Babel of talk and laughter, while through the din now and again burst a short sudden peal of thunder above our heads. But except a few drops, rain did not fall, and the herdsmen, whose camp lay further on in the track of the storm, were jubilant over the hope that the rain cloud was being carried away to come down on their ground. Rain is of course most valuable at this time of the year, and when it does rain, it *does* rain on the pampas; the weather there knows its own mind, and no mistake about it.

The "Hand-Plant."

The native Mexicans used to hold in veneration a tree called the "hand-plant." They believed that only one plant of the kind existed, but in 1887 others were discovered by the Indians, who were eager to secure the seeds, for they feared that they would become extinct.

The flower was a very perfect representation of a human hand, the stamens representing the five fingers, and extending from the calyx, which formed a hollow or cup. It contained usually a sweet secretion resembling sugar and water, having a most peculiar odor, described as resembling toast.—*Youth's Companion.*

Dialogue In a Meatery.

The Cutlet said to the mutton-chop:
"Don't you feel cut up when you leave the shop?"
And the Chop replied, with a choking sob:
"I should feel much worse if my name were Bob;"
But the Cutlet returned with a shrug genteel:
"Oh, that's just about as you happen to veal."

Is It Not Singular

That consumptives should be least appreciative of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition,